

APR 4 1928

PERIODICAL ROOM
GENERAL LIBRARY
UNIV. OF MICH.

Recreation

The Playground

APRIL, 1928

The Place of Training in Developing Professional Recreation
Leadership

By William Burdick

Second National Miniature Airplane Tournament

The Katherine F. Barker Memorial Secretary for the P. R. A. A.

By Victor Manning

Cooperating with the American Legion

Easter Egg Hunts

Boys' Club Dramatics

By A. B. Hines

List of Plays for Men and Boys

VOLUME XXII, NO. 1

PRICE 25 CENTS

The Playground

Maintained by and in the interests of the Playground and Recreation
Association of America

Published monthly

at

315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Subscription \$2.00 per year

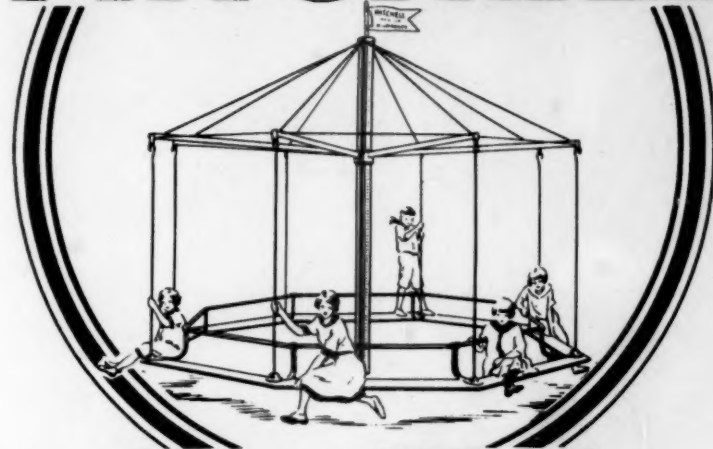
TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
The World at Play	3
The Place of Training in Developing Professional Recreation Leadership, by William Burdick, M.D.	6
Responsibility of Industry for Recreation	8
The Value of State and Community Parks to City Recreation Systems, by George Hjelte. Community Singing in England	11
Family Play Activities	14
Our Responsibility for the Recreation of Caddies, by Floyd A. Rowe.....	15
The Anderson Memorial Center, by John G. Henderson.....	16
Acquiring a Ball Field in Hawaii.....	17
Beaumont Builds Park for Negroes, by Frank L. Bertschler.....	18
Second National Miniature Airplane Tournament	19
Model Airplane Clubs in Milwaukee	20
The Katherine F. Barker Memorial Secretary, by Victor R. Manning.....	21
Cooperating with the American Legion	22
Public Work in Los Angeles, by George Hjelte.....	23
Recreation School in Cincinnati	23
Progress in Physical Education, by James Edward Rogers.....	24
Rural Recreation, by John F. Smith	25
About the Playground Movement in Poland, by J. Ulrych	26
Top Tournaments	27
Recreation Below the Equator, by Arabella Page Rodman.....	28
A Survey of the Boys of Newark.....	31
Beauty as a Factor in Social Life, by A. G. Richmond.....	32
Human Association	34
Easter Egg Hunts	35
A Bird House Building Contest in Saginaw.....	36
Easter Monday in Baltimore.....	36
Rich Men and Key Men	37
Boys' Club Dramatics, by A. B. Hines.....	38
Plays for Men and Boys	41
Finding Joy in the Open, by Bertha Chapman Cady.....	44
The Church at Play, by Eugene Rodman Shippen.....	46
Nature Guiding—Department Conducted by William G. Vinal "Dog-on Right"	47
The Nature Guide School	53
Book Reviews	60

Entered as second-class matter March 27, 1924, at the Post Office at New York, New York,
under act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for
in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized May 1, 1924.

Copyright, 1928, by the Playground and Recreation Association of America

MITCHELL



Merry Whirl

**Provides Exercise and Amusement
for ONE or FIFTY Children at a time**

There are many times when a large number of children are to be accommodated with Playground Apparatus, but because of the limited Playground area available this is hardly possible, consequently the children are not supplied with the proper kind of equipment to facilitate exercise and amusement. In cases of this kind Merry-Whirls are particularly desirable since they require only a small area and accommodate so many children.

In operating the Merry-Whirl, children obtain not only amusement but unconsciously derive from it the best of exercise to their limbs, backs, chests and shoulders.

Another valuable feature of the Merry-Whirl is that it gathers children in a large group, thereby preventing any antagonism.

Send For Free Catalog

**MITCHELL
Manufacturing Co.**



**1805 Forest Home Ave.
Milwaukee Wisconsin**

**Branch Offices
St. Paul Cleveland Wichita**



OLD FOLKS AT HOME

Every week there is a wonderful gathering of elderly people at the Berger Hall, Central Mission, Bromley-on-Bow, where a pleasant hour is spent and community singing indulged in. The elderly people in the picture, all over seventy-five years of age, under Mrs. Read, who has spent twenty-five years in China, are enjoying their singing practise for a coming festival, when they will do their turn.

The Playground

VOL. XXII, NO. 1

APRIL, 1928

The World at Play

Orthophonic for Community House.—Gala exercises were held at the Moorestown, New Jersey, Community House on February the twenty-eighth at the dedication of the outstanding gift made to the house. A new Auditorium Orthophonic Victrola, valued at \$6,000, was presented by Mrs. Eldridge Reeves Johnson, wife of the donor of the Community House. The finest radio receiver available, of special Victor design, has been installed with the Orthophonic.

The giant musical instrument reproduces faithfully all tones from a whisper to the volume of several bands and can be heard for a distance of one-half mile.

Plant Orchestra in Toledo.—A string orchestra of forty pieces, composed of employees of the Toledo Scale Co., broadcasts its programs over the powerful station WJR in Detroit. This orchestra has attained a very remarkable skill after only a few months of practice. The *Toledo News Bee* says, "This example is an indication of the right spirit in industry and one which every employer may well take to heart. The chap who stands at the next bench or sits at the next desk may have possibilities of culture, development and skill of which neither you nor he now dreams. To start these unguessed abilities to working needs but a suggestion and the help of a friend. There are a thousand ways in which hobbies and the social arts can be developed within the membership of any business organization."

Facts About Detroit.—That an army of 2,250 boys between the ages of 6 to 13 are enrolled in the woodcraft classes of the Department of Recreation

That 846,563 persons made use of one facility or another of the Department of Recreation last year

That a summer camp of 314 wooded acres for

Detroit children is maintained by the Recreation Department

That 7,000 persons a week find recreation at one of Detroit's community houses.

Lake for Mitchell, S. D.—The population of Mitchell, S. D., wants to swim and fish and paddle canoes in the moonlight. For this purpose a huge lake is being built, which will be two miles long and one mile wide, right on the edge of the town. It will furnish wonderful opportunities for recreation and will be ready about August.

Camps in Michigan.—Over 5,000,000 people went to the thirteen Michigan State parks last summer for picnics, camping trips, outings and nature hikes. They came from every state in the Union—District of Columbia, Canada and Panama. In a great many of the camps playground apparatus is installed, rope swings attached to tall pine trees and slides stand in cool, shady places. Six of the camps have mess shacks and cooking facilities.

Recreation Sports Field in Richmond, California.—The construction of a \$20,000 recreation clubhouse, baseball backstop, quarter mile track and other sports facilities at Nichols Athletic Field near the Civic Center is being planned by the City Recreation Department.

In San Leandro, California.—Bull fighting may be the national sport in Spain but baseball is preferred by the younger generation of Spanish in this country. This fact is substantiated by the activities of the Trasher Park Playground Spanish Club, organized several years ago by Edward V. Henley, Superintendent of City Parks and Playgrounds. The names of the boys, in age from ten to fourteen years, have the soft rhythm of an old tango.

Hanford Makes a Start.—Hanford, California, a community of 7,500 people located near Fresno, recently opened its first municipal playground with a city-wide celebration. The city contributed a block of land, the water supply and a comfort station; the Kiwanis Club built a swimming pool and a special committee raised \$1,300 for equipment and supplies. The playground will be supervised during the summer, after school and on Saturdays.

A Cottage Garden Contest.—A cottage garden competition was conducted last spring by the Grosse Pointe and Eastern Michigan Horticultural Society, associated with the Mutual Aid and Neighborhood Club of the village of Grosse Pointe Farms. Two classes—amateur and professional—were provided for, with generous cash prizes for each class. Gardens were visited by the judges once a month and advice given if requested. The judging was on neatness and general appearance throughout the season.

Flower Games.—The Brooklyn, New York, Botanic Garden has published an attractive little pamphlet called *Flower Games*, which contains some very interesting suggestions for games and contests designed to familiarize children with flowers and plants. For a number of the activities a green house is necessary, but many of them can be played outside the green house with very simple equipment. Copies of the pamphlet may be secured from the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 1000 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, for 10c.

Oakland's Municipal Auditorium.—Oakland, California, has recently erected an up-to-date auditorium containing facilities of all kinds. The arena has a floor area of 96 x 213 feet with a total seating capacity of 8,800—4,000 on the floor, 800 in the boxes and 4,000 above the floor. The stage is movable and may be made in any size up to 50 x 90 feet at any location. The boxes, too, may be removed, providing a floor area 118 x 213 feet. The theatre on the second floor has a seating capacity of 916 on the main floor, 498 in the balcony and 537 in the gallery. The proscenium opening is 42 x 34 feet, and the stage is 30 feet deep by 65 feet high.

On the third floor is a ball room 38 x 80 feet with a seating capacity of 600. An art gallery has also been provided.

Stunt Night Closes Play Institute.—Over 150 men and women representing various local organizations attended the play institute conducted for two weeks by the Jacksonville Playground and Recreation Department. The stunt program which marked the closing night began with "Wild Nell of the Plains," a burlesque on a motion picture show featuring Sitting Bull and Lady Vere de Vere. Then came "A Meller Drama," in which signs and placards served as stage properties. A "good dance," shadowgraph plays and a humorous skit followed. At the end of the evening came a charming marionette show.

Polk County's Second Annual Orange Festival.—Polk County, Florida, has had its second annual orange festival, the county's most important fair of the year. This year August Fischer, Superintendent of the Department of Public Recreation of Winter Haven, served as general manager and chairman. An interesting recreation program was conducted in connection with the festival. Auto polo with all its attendant thrill and brilliancy was one of the outstanding events. There were, too, numerous free acts given by citizens of Kansas, Nebraska, Maine, Oregon and other states. Band concerts, baby parades, floats, archery contests and Boy Scout rallies were all part of the fun. It was a festival of fun loving America drawn south for the winter.

The festival involved the expenditure of \$8,000. Sixteen committees, with an average of eight men serving on each, were in charge of arrangements. There was a profit of more than \$500.

The Neighborhood Plan.—A special plan for a neighborhood district, prepared by Clarence A. Perry of the Regional Plan of New York, suggests a somewhat elastic pattern for laying out unit districts in new or replanned residential sections. Its desirable size may be defined, in general terms, as that populated area for which one elementary school should be provided. In sections where single family per lot housing is the rule, this means an area of about 160 acres and a population of 5,000 or 6,000 people. It has school and institutional sites suitably grouped around a civic center and shopping districts at the traffic intersections in its periphery. It is bounded and walled in by arterial highways and enjoys a special street system of its own which provides direct circulation

within the unit but does not invite traffic through it. The interior is restricted entirely to residential use and, ideally, about ten per cent of its area is devoted to small parks and recreational spaces.

City Planning Pays.—The report of the Advisory Committee on City Planning and Zoning, appointed by Secretary Hoover, is enthusiastic about the results of city planning. As to the importance of parks and playgrounds, the report says:

"A lawn around the home is the best place for very small children to play, but public playgrounds and athletic fields are needed for organized games for larger children and adults. The increasing dangers imposed by rapidly moving traffic further emphasizes the hazard of streets as play space.

"The need of more public open spaces of all kinds is one of the consequences of apartment house living and must be borne in mind as apartment house areas develop.

"A great country park, desirable as it is, is now generally recognized as a supplement to, not a substitute for, smaller parks convenient to the people, who need ready access to trees, grass and open space.

"Public recreation facilities are as important to the village as to the large city. Every form of wholesome recreation for adults helps to check unwise movement of population to larger cities."

The Children's Museum.—A word in behalf of the Children's Museum appeared in the *Boston Herald*, signed by C. J. Douglas:
To the Editor of The Herald:

May I call attention to the brilliant educational work that is being carried on by the children's museum on the shore of Jamaica pond? Here objective teaching is employed, without cost to the pupils, and with most remarkable results. Thousands of children go there annually with eager interest in the things seen and learned. Some go independently on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, while others go in classes from the public schools, accompanied by their teachers.

Children are natural scientists, and have an insatiable curiosity about everything in the little world in which they live. Their interest is mainly in things which their eyes can see and their hands can handle. They are "from Missouri," and want to be shown, and it is the business of the children's museum to show them. A character-

istic of youth is an eagerness to "see it with his own eyes." This interest in things is utilized here, under the guidance of able and specially trained teachers, to direct the pupils to an enthusiastic search for such scientific facts as are important for him to know. They are not so much interested in books or abstractions. Their world is one of concrete objects and concrete activities. I think it was Huxley who expressed the opinion that it is ridiculous for a boy to know much about Euclid, and nothing about the properties of the sand pile in his yard. The purpose of the museum is not to force information into the minds of children against their will, but rather to arouse and secure their cooperation. For in one important sense we cannot do much for children, but we can do very much with them. Teaching reaches its highest attainment when it inspires the pupil to enthusiasm and joy in the search for truth.

The city of Boston, realizing the great value of this work, affords help in the matter of house rent, but aside from that the entire expense of this enterprise is borne by individuals. The growth of the museum has made additional funds necessary. Where can a dollar be invested to better advantage for community betterment? Societies that repair human wreckage are important, but here is the building of new craft with possibilities of future usefulness and power that cannot be foretold. The one looks toward the scrap heap and the night, while the other faces the morning of a new full day, and with influence that may extend through the generations to follow. Is not such a beneficent enterprise worthy of generous support?

A man never stands so straight as when he stoops to help a child.



THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDERS IN A PAGEANT IN FAR OFF SOUTH AFRICA

The Place of Training in Developing Professional Recreation Leadership*

By

WILLIAM BURDICK, M.D.

Director, Playground Athletic League, Baltimore

Social workers for a long time felt that devotion and the reforming spirit was all that was necessary, but now they are advertising the fact that social work requires a school and that the social work profession is a profession and a business enterprise. If various professions are taking the attitude that apprenticeship, training and specialization are necessary, we have but to consider that education was once in the same state that we in the recreation movement are in today with reference to theory and training.

The teachers of ancient Greece and Rome were slaves and did not have great standing, particularly if they were paid for teaching. The early teachers of Maryland were bondmen—men who bound themselves out for a certain length of time and became teachers until they released themselves from debt. It is not everywhere yet settled that the superintendents of our schools shall devote themselves wholly to the profession of education, for in many places they still spend part of their time in business and in law.

So it seems to me that there must be leadership for leisure time. There is a certain confusion, of course. Unfortunately, many people seem to think that if we use the word "recreation" we have covered everything, whereas it seems to me to be very clear that the recreation of the adult, the play of the child, the sport of the adolescent, are entirely different in their purposes and in their methods.

It seems to me we should be very clear that play is the basis of education of the child, that competitive sports and athletics are at least 85 percent participated in by boys and will soon be, perhaps, by that number of girls, and that the recreational relaxation of the older persons requires an entirely different type of leadership. Play is a part of the education of the child and it requires

just as much, if not more, careful leadership as teaching in the public schools.

We have been talking about programs of athletics for boys and girls most of the time. A great deal of our handcraft activities is adjusted to the ages of 11 to 15. We have also talked about relaxation and recreation for older people, but it seems to me we have not a proper full-rounded right type of program yet on account of our lack of knowledge of the child.

The infant up to a year old—we don't know what he ought to do. We don't know much of anything about the child up to three and very little about the child to ten. It seems we need definite leadership in play and in the education of the child, and in his direction in accordance with the stage of his growth, both in body and mind. We need to give him an opportunity to express himself.

Again, we have got to know definitely when we shall do the kind of teaching that we are suggesting. Do we know when we ought to teach boys and girls swimming? Is there a general idea throughout the country that boys and girls should be taught swimming at six, eight or nine years?

A survey of 3600 boys in the public schools of Baltimore showed that the average boy learned to swim at 13, and eighteen percent of them learned to swim between 11 and 15, and the same figures hold true with the girls. In other words, we have not learned yet the real facts as a basis of our profession.

Again, we have been using swimming almost entirely as a matter of speed and activity. We have not used it for skill and endurance, and have not counted the values in behavior that come from competition, or the sport and joy that comes in the use of the water. We must give help to the public from our experience so that they will

*Stenographic report of address given at Recreation Congress, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 6, 1927.

not have too much delay in wandering around because of their lack of knowledge and in order that they may also gain the advantages of social ideas and ideals.

Are we clear in regard to athletics? Programs of athletics vary throughout the country. It does not seem to me that we know the real or right attitude of the boys, or what ought to be the attitude of the adults in relation to them. In other words, it does not seem that we are furnishing leadership; we haven't the knowledge. We are assuming our own impulses and our own urges are sufficient excuses for what we are doing.

Perhaps the children are right and we are assuming too many things. Are we assuming that the adolescents are fundamentally right and not giving them the value of our beliefs or the results of our experiences in leadership?

Leadership, according to the dictionary, has several definitions in accordance with the necessities and responsibilities. One idea of leadership is taking somebody by the hand—personal contact. That is one definition and that, it seems to me, is early leadership as we should give it in childhood. Then the dictionary goes on to say that leadership means going in advance, and that it seems to me, is the enticing or luring of youth by means of the way we conduct ourselves. And finally leadership means to advise, and that is the form of leadership we use with adults.

If we follow this plan we shall aid youth in its transition from regard for the letter of the law to the spirit of the rules. I have great belief in the honesty and fairness of young people.

We believe that we must use these sports and games for youth so that they may gain self-control, a healthy mind and body, temperance in their individual relationships and courage in their relationships to other people. If we do that, we shall sympathize with the youth movement and get inspiration and help from it and when we try to be of service we shall have a sympathetic attitude.

Leadership in recreation ought to mean that we do everything to make life more abundant by glorifying work, because the work then will be enjoyed better on account of the relaxation and the refreshment of the spirit after toil. In that way leadership, and leisure time leadership (which I think is a better term to cover sports, play and recreation), will become a profession, and not a mere retention of knowledge. It will be an occupation to which one devotes himself and which he understands. Then it will not be a

trade in which we act upon rules, methods and devices; but it will be a vocation in which we have expert knowledge of service to others and financial rewards will not be considered as the real standard of our success.

Does that mean that practice will not count and we shall have the stiff standardization of the efficiency engineer? No. I believe that practice precedes progress. On the other hand, we go only a certain distance by means of practice. Then we must think the thing over; we must theorize about it and take on some more practice and then more theory and then more practice, and so we go on.

It seems to me we are just on the edge of learning things that are going to make great progress for us in all education.

Professional leadership requires development. That does not mean just growth. The difficulty perhaps with all new movements is the fact that growth inside and increase in volume are the important things. That is growth, true enough, but the tendency is to become muscle-bound and one is unable to use the skills so necessary. Our present growth requires a great deal of analysis. It may be too fast. Rapid growth does not necessarily mean the best growth. Poplar and willow are not the best kind of woods. Again, all growth has its limits.

Development, on the other hand, is the real play plan. It means the freeing of the individual from the case which envelops him. It is the unfolding gradually by degrees of a finer and better sort of man and woman. That means we have not increased in size, but rather that we have new forms which are now unknown. It requires the assimilation of the right kind of material and facts, and not merely a great amount. It ought to be more economical as we do it more efficiently. It should be slow enough to be well grounded and strong like oak. It has no limits when properly directed.

PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

- Annual Report of Park and Recreation Commissioners of Worcester, 1926
- Annual Report of the Milwaukee Municipal Amateur Athletic Association, 1927
- Amateur Sports Calendar and Book List—Milwaukee Municipal Amateur Athletic Assn.
- Recreation in the City of Yonkers, N. Y.—1927 Report.
- Pontiac—Division of Recreation—Fifth Annual Report, 1927
- Reading, Pa.—Board of Recreation Report, 1927
- Report on a Town Plan for Arlington, Mass., 1926
- A Model City Charter—Published by the National Municipal League

Responsibility of Industry for Recreation*

The section at the Memphis Congress on industrial recreation had three excellent papers—by Alfred H. Wyman, Secretary of the Park and Playground Association of St. Louis, C. R. Wood, Director of Recreation at Durham, N. C., and Chester Smith, Director of the Department of Public Recreation, Board of Education, Kenosha, Wisconsin.

Mr. Wyman, whose personal acquaintance with recreation maintained by industry extends back many years, recounted the first informal beginning of industrial sports. This arose naturally from the desire to play, and to have competition in sports. Frequently and quite naturally they took the names of their firms and began to look to the plant manager for a place to play and such financial assistance as they could beg. Managers began to realize the advertising possibilities and charged expenses of this kind to their advertising budget, which was "mistake number one." "Mistake number 2 soon followed in the wake of number 1. The honor of the team should be upheld and in order to uphold it better talent must be hired by the plant, and it was. During the winter men were hired who could play baseball. Surely they worked—some more than others. Mistake number 3 soon cropped out causing considerable discontent and why should it not? Here were two men working at similar jobs, both getting the same money, one doing the work to the best of his ability—the other one—well, he played baseball and was not of course expected to endanger his digits." Professionalism killed this expansion.

Meanwhile, however, the problems remained, that of safety within the plant, lost time due to overindulgence and dissipation on the part of some workers, pay day brawls were not uncommon, saloons were numerous and well patronized.

The second revival of athletic activities in industrial plants began about 1917 with more skillful direction and a greater emphasis on mass play and inter-departmental activities. But here, too, competition became stronger and rivalry too aggressive. Industry was again guilty of padding teams with college stars, of part time labor for athletic purposes, of soft jobs, of the employment of "ringers." Thousands of dollars were spent

on equipment and maintenance of hundreds of athletes, who were supplied with everything they needed in the way of equipment and uniforms, with no questions asked about shoes or baseballs or uniforms when lost.

The awakening came in 1921 when industry felt the reaction following the war. Seventy-five percent of the industries promoting recreation and welfare work discontinued these activities or cut them to a minimum. A significant thing is that those who had built their recreation program sanely are still in existence,—those who organized their athletic associations on a representative, democratic and "pay as you go" basis,—representatives of the employed force managing, through committees, the many phases of sports, with membership dues to pay all the bills other than the maintenance of the athletic fields themselves. Dues averaged about 50c a year and were sometimes taken from the workers' pay envelopes at their request. The executive committee, generally consisting of representatives of the different activities and of the different plant departments, managed all the affairs of the association with sub-committees to direct each sport. There are many instances in which these associations used athletic fields and gymnasiums supplied by the industry and many additional instances in which they used local Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. buildings, school buildings, armories, public parks and playgrounds and other facilities. The associations were often energetic also in securing small plots of play space within the mill yards and in the neighborhoods of the plants for all kinds of volunteer play activities—volley ball, horseshoes, playground ball, hand ball courts, basketball, etc. Frequently picnic kits and athletic material were available.

Mr. Wyman summarized his experience in dealing with industrial participation in an athletic recreation program as follows:

1. It is necessary to organize a plant athletic association which is representative of the employees.
2. Membership in the association must be voluntary and the membership a paid one.
3. It is most desirable for the management to employ a recreational director as the position is too large for a part-time worker and the presence

*Report of section meeting at Recreation Congress, Memphis, Tenn., October 5, 1927.

of a director insures a more comprehensive program.

4. The organization of efficient committees under a competent chairman is necessary to promote all phases of sports.

5. The recreational needs of a community should also be taken care of. This should include playgrounds for the children. If playgrounds are already established, the association should identify itself with the municipal recreation department in a cooperative way.

6. The association should promote activities for the masses and eliminate whenever desirable "Varsity" teams.

7. Where championship contests seem necessary, the winners of each league should be taken to play out the championship contest.

8. Employees should work at least six months before becoming eligible for membership in a league or department team. It is not necessary, therefore, to eliminate him from other competitive games.

9. Through bulletins, reports and newspaper articles, employees, public and management should be kept posted as to past accomplishments and scheduled events still on the calendar.

10. It is most desirable that a corps of efficient athletic umpires and referees, who are not participants or members of the association be retained and paid.

11. It is necessary to supplement the athletic program with social events such as picnics, dancing, Christmas celebrations, stag parties and other social events where the family can participate.

12. Keep athletics amateur. Discourage the hiring of a man because of his athletic ability.

13. It is not necessary, however, to eliminate a good workman who has a trade because of his past participation in professional athletics. He can be of great assistance as a promoter and organizer.

14. Encourage the type of sports that appeal to the older man, such as volley ball, horseshoes, trap shooting, playground ball, etc.

Mr. Wood recounted from his experience, especially in the south, much the same history. He emphasized even more strongly the desirability of industry supporting a community recreation program managed and supported by the tax payers in which industrial workers can find their opportunity, and pointed out how frequently industrial plants had been willing to put at the disposal of public recreation departments the facilities

which they own. He recited the experience of his own city, Durham, N. C.

"Durham, North Carolina has been noteworthy in this respect. The largest industries of the city have cooperated with the City Recreation Commission in every possible way. The largest manufacturers of hosiery in the south, the Durham Hosiery Mill, has turned over its complete facilities to the city. This layout consists of athletic field, two community buildings and two completely equipped and enclosed playgrounds. The program conducted at this center is for the entire community and not for the constituents of the mill. The Liggett-Myers Company, one of the largest manufacturers of cigarettes in the world, made the last annual community tree possible by erecting a handsome well lighted Christmas tree, speaker's stand and amplifiers for the exercises held at Christmas time. The Pearl Cotton Mill has allowed the Commission the unrestricted use of its grounds and recreation building which had been closed soon after the war. The Durham Cotton Manufacturing Company's park, one of the best equipped of the city, is used for all forms of community recreation under the direction of city playground leaders. The activities consist of movies, swimming, boxing and wrestling and group and mass games for children and adults."

Mr. Smith, in preparing for his part in the meeting sent letters to a number of industrial executives asking for an expression of opinion concerning the value of recreation as a means of promoting happy contented employees. The following questions were asked:

"Do you believe industrial employees produce more when they are able to find recreation for themselves and families during their leisure hours?"

"If proper recreation is a desirable contribution to ideal living conditions for industrial employees, what interest should industry take in bringing about proper recreation facilities in the community?"

"I have in mind particularly the advantages of municipal or community recreation for the families of the employed rather than plant recreation for the worker himself.

"What is the responsibility of industry for recreation in the community? How far should such responsibility extend? What action should result from such responsibility?"

The conclusions drawn by Mr. Smith from the answers received are as follows:

1. Most of the industrial executives responding feel that recreation for their employees should be furnished by the municipal or community department.

2. A few feel that the program of the municipal recreation department should be supplemented by a program furnished directly to their own employees.

3. All indicate that industry is responsible for a recreation program, supplied to their employees direct or through a municipal department.

4. All of those responding think it their duty to support recreation through taxes, financial appropriations or personal effort.

5. Several point out that duplications must be avoided and that cooperation is necessary.

6. All agree that their industries are benefitted by recreation through larger production, better cooperation or finer spirit.

7. Some view plant recreation with distrust, feeling that employees do not like paternalism.

8. One executive thinks that tax-supported recreation is better because the working man pays his share, and thus appreciates it more.

One letter from one of America's largest industries is worth quoting in full because the attitude which it states so well represents the general attitude.

"As the interest which industry should take in the matter of public recreation, we believe that workmen who are contented with their living conditions are much better producers than those who are, for one reason or another, dissatisfied with their home surroundings. The number of changes occurring in such a working force is reduced to the minimum, thus obviating a loss to industry which is everywhere acknowledged as highly detrimental. Furthermore, their mental attitude towards their employer and towards their job is apt to be colored by their home conditions.

"While recreational facilities afforded an employee and his family constitute only one of several elements helping to make living conditions desirable, it is important enough, in my opinion, to warrant the general interest of the employing industries in its proper promotion. Oftentimes it affects the younger members of his family more than the workman himself, but in the end it helps to make his home problems easier for him, to say the least about it.

"Now as to the interest which an employer should take in promoting recreational facilities in a community, there has always been the feel-

ing and as a matter of fact it is the policy of the company not to assume any official connection with the life of any of our workmen after his working hours are over and he leaves our plant. It is rather the policy to let each man order his outside life according to his own inclination rather than to meet the ideas of some company supervisor. We believe that his working conditions should be well ordered and healthful; that his recompense should be liberal; that he should be helped if he is in trouble to any extent possible under the circumstances, but we do not believe in mixing into his activities after his working hours are completed. Under these circumstances, we make no studied attempt to foster plant recreational work, believing that that is rightly a community activity rather than an industrial one. Knowing, however, the indirect value of the recreational work when conducted as a community or neighborhood affair, we have always supported municipal activities of this sort and are perfectly willing to pay through taxes any reasonable amounts which are devoted to this purpose. We are further willing to cooperate at all times with the efforts to organize and successfully promote this sort of work under civic direction. In fact, we believe that there is much more benefit to be derived through interest taken along these lines than in any direct expenditures confined to our own employees and under plant auspices alone. Sooner or later, the latter activities are apt to develop an artificiality which defeats their good effect and come to take more of the nature of an advertising campaign than otherwise. This is never true of neighborhood activities really conducted by the people themselves under municipal or other organized civic supervision."

A Plant and Flower Naming Contest

The Sheboygan, Wisconsin, Department of Public Recreation has initiated, with the cooperation of local florists, a plant and flower naming contest. Eighty-seven plants and flowers were displayed for two days, each bearing a tag with its name printed on it. On the third day the tickets were removed and numbers substituted for them. The contestants were then asked to list the names of as many flowers and plants as they could identify.

The Value of State and Community Parks to City Recreation Systems*

By

GEORGE HJELTE

Superintendent, Playground and Recreation Department, Los Angeles, Calif.

In discussing this topic, I have taken the liberty of enlarging the subject to include not only state and county parks but also national parks and forests. I like to think of the public recreation system as existing for the purpose of "out-witting" the cities, to use the words of a prominent educator. I like the term, but perhaps another expression would be a little better in this assembly. Possibly "out-guessing" the cities would be more appropriate. That is a term which is used so much in baseball and other activities with which we are familiar.

It seems that the city imposes upon those who live in it certain conditions of life which deprive the city dweller of many of the advantages which ordinarily he would enjoy if he did not live in the city. The city makes artificial conditions and one is not permitted to secure the experiences in life which normally he would secure, just by reason of the fact that the very environment of the city deprives him of certain exceedingly rich experiences. I refer particularly to the experiences which can be obtained only by first-hand contact with nature. The city recreation system is one of several agencies which is working upon this problem of out-witting the cities, and various methods and devices are employed by these agencies in carrying out their purpose.

Our public school departments, for example, introduce courses of instruction in nature study and in general science, and other courses, for the purpose of imparting to the child knowledge regarding his natural environment. In some schools a small garden plot in the school yard serves as a place where the child may observe at first hand the forces of nature as they are revealed in the growth of shrubs and flowers. Municipal playgrounds also provide substitutes for various elements which are found in natural environment in

the form of playground apparatus which is supposed to give a child those experiences which he would normally have in reacting naturally and normally to the trees, rocks and boulders he would have were he out in the country.

The larger cities have developed park systems and transplanted a sample of nature, you might say, into the heart of the city, and in that way are trying to bring the city dweller in touch with the great out-of-doors. I liked the term which was used yesterday, when parks in our cities were referred to as lungs, the mechanisms by which the city dwellers may breathe.

But after all, no matter what measures we may take to transplant the country into the city and to provide substitutes for some of the experiences which one might have in the country, nothing that we can do can take the place of the natural environment; nothing can take the place of the wide open desert, or of the tall mountain peaks, or fast flowing streams or gentle brooks meandering down their slopes shaded by beautiful trees. Nothing can take the place of the grass covered meadow. Nothing can be substituted for these natural beauties and natural objects which bring about experiences very valuable in the development of the race. It is indeed fortunate that there are opportunities today whereby men and women, boys and girls, may escape from the restricted environment of the city and imbibe some of the pleasures of life out of doors.

Yesterday we heard how much of the space of our country is available for this purpose and how little is required for purposes of production. It is our good fortune that a large number of the most picturesque places in our country are owned by the national government and by the state governments. And county and city governments are more and more realizing that they also ought to acquire some of these beautiful outdoor spaces, for the purpose of recreation for their people.

*Stenographic report of address given at the Recreation Congress, Memphis, Tennessee, October 5, 1927.

The national government owns 153 national forests which cover an area of over 230,000 square miles, or more area than is included in the states of Ohio, Virginia, South Carolina and California combined. There are in the United States 578 state parks which have an area exceeding five hundred thousand acres, and states are more and more acquiring state parks almost entirely for recreation purposes. There are numerous counties which have county parks and numerous cities which are acquiring places outside of the city limits for purposes of recreation.

To secure the greatest recreational advantages from these great public areas—national parks and forests, county parks and cities with recreation reservations, it is necessary that they be administered with an intelligent understanding of the recreational needs of the people. I think it is greatly to the credit of the United States Forest Service that the great national forests are administered with that idea in mind. The leaders in the forest service think of their responsibility as being connected with forestry, with grazing, and also with recreation, and they administer the great national forests with a view to accomplishing the objectives along all three lines. It is not an easy task to reconcile the interests of forestry, grazing and recreation, but I think it is a real achievement on the part of the United States government and of the Division of Forestry of the Department of the Interior, that the great national forests have been used not alone for grazing and forestry, but also for recreation.

However, this requires more than general administration. It requires also such things as the improvement of transportation. It is necessary that highway construction programs be formulated and carried out, and that public carriers be given all possible assistance so that those with comparatively no means may have also an opportunity to visit these great recreation areas. It is desirable that conservation be promoted; that certain areas be set aside for definite recreational use—some for camping, some for hunting, others for fishing, hiking, boating, swimming and other specialized uses.

Now these obvious things which it is desirable to bring about and which I have already mentioned, are not special functions of a municipal recreation department. However, the municipal recreation system can lend encouragement to all of these worthwhile movements.

There are, however, a number of specific things

which a municipal recreation system can do to secure the values of these great areas. One of these is to establish municipal camps in these areas. Usually the establishment of a municipal camp will consist in the designation of a place for camping purposes, the provision there of the necessary minimum conveniences to enable people to stay overnight, and the making available of articles of equipment, perhaps on a rental basis, and of food and other supplies by purchase.

There are a number of camps or examples of this kind of camp service. The one I am most familiar with is near the city of Denver, which has developed a municipal park so situated that it is possible for one to leave the city at midday when the temperature is around one hundred degrees in the shade and no shade, reach this great park in two or three hours and participate in sports and other activities. Equipment may be rented and supplies may be purchased. Another example is the Big Pine Camp conducted by the county of Los Angeles in the San Bernardino National Forest, and still another is the Palisades Park which you perhaps are all familiar with, but which is not administered by a city recreation system.

Another type of camp which has been successful in California particularly, is that which offers complete accommodations, not only for organized groups of children alone but for families. There are six cities in the state of California which have successfully organized this type of camp. Sites are secured in the national forests from the national government without cost to the city, and these sites are improved. Complete accommodations include cots, use of tents and cabins and three good meals per day which are provided at very nominal cost—about \$1.00 per day. There are fourteen such camps operated by six cities in the state of California. The low cost is made possible by the fact that the sites are secured free and the meals are served in cafeteria fashion. No effort is made to serve an elaborate menu, but one which is very plain and comparable to that served in an ordinary home.

There is a difference of opinion, I find in talking with recreation executives, as to which kind of a camp is the proper function of a municipal recreation system. There are those who hold that the camp which provides only accommodations for sleeping and shelter, and sanitary arrangements, is really a more proper function of the municipal department, and that more people can

be served by it with a given amount of effort and capital investment. They also point to the difficulties which are encountered in making purchases of food and supplies under the cumbersome methods of municipal purchasing.

Those who favor the type of camp which offers complete accommodations, point out that there is a need for a camp operated under such conditions that the cost of going there is not prohibitive, and which will provide mother, as well as the rest of the family, with an opportunity for recreation. When the family goes to a camp where mother prepares the food, mother does not get the change or the rest which she ought to have. So they affirm that there is a need for the camp providing complete accommodations. There are also some objections made to it on the ground that it competes with legitimate private business, but those who favor that type point out that the cost of a vacation in a municipal camp of this kind is as low as one-half to one-fifth as much as the cost of a vacation in a private resort.

Another type of camp being promoted by a number of municipalities is that which is set up primarily for the service of organized groups of boys and girls. All of the boy and girl character building organizations recognize camping as a very important adjunct to their programs. Few of them, however, in any city can afford to own and operate their own camps, and if they own a camp the camp equipment is generally in use for a comparatively limited period of the year. It appeals to one's economic sense as being desirable for the municipality to establish camps for the service of boys' and girls' character building organizations, which will be available to all of them upon permit. We have such a camp in our city, which is used the entire year.

I said there were three definite things which a municipal recreation department could do to secure the values out of these areas. First, I mentioned the establishment of camps. Second, there is the responsibility of conducting a program of education with reference to the proper use of the out of doors. A generation has grown up in our cities which has no knowledge of how to conduct itself when it gets away from the city, which has no knowledge whatever of nature.

Recently I was present when a group of campers arrived at one of our camps. A gentleman climbed off the bus and went up to the drinking fountain to which water had been piped from a wonderful mountain spring one hundred feet

away. Being surprised at the taste of this fine, clear, mountain water, he remarked, "That is splendid water; it must be distilled water." He had no way of understanding why the water coming direct from the spring was such splendid water. People in our cities today, many of them, have no knowledge whatsoever of how to get along in the country, and I think it is a function of our municipalities, of our municipal recreation departments, to impart that knowledge.

At our camps we should have courses of instruction. We should provide opportunities for learning more about natural environments. We should give courses in nature study. We should provide instruction in swimming and in boating, and such handcraft as is adaptable to the areas in which we are located.

There is a third thing which I think we could do in order to promote greater use and secure the values inherent in these areas, and that is to adopt a systematic program looking towards the wider use and more beneficial use of these areas. I think recreation departments in the past have been too much concerned with the problem of just administering definite places of recreation, but more and more we are thinking of giving service in connection with recreation and making the largest possible use out of all the recreation resources of the community without reference to whether they be owned by the city or by the government. We should include the promotion of out door life and the use not only of public areas but of private property as part of our program of extension service. We are organizing service bureaus in connection with rendering assistance in our cities in drama, in sports and other activities, and we should extend that service to include recreation in the great out-of-doors away from the city. The Playground and Recreation Association of America has already set a worthy and conspicuous example by publishing a vacation guide for summer resorts in the Middle West and in New England.

In carrying out these suggestions, we shall find the executives in charge of the various areas most cordial and willing to cooperate. The National Forest Service officials are desirous of having greater recreation use made of their areas and are only too glad to cooperate with those in the cities who have direct contact with the people. Our state and county parks have been established primarily for recreation purposes and the officials in charge of them are willing to cooperate in that

kind of program. Those in charge of these areas finding themselves without the means of reaching people who live within the cities, desire to establish contacts with those who are directly in touch with city people.

We should link up our public recreation systems with the national parks and national forest service, and with the state parks and county parks, in order that the great call of the open country may be broadcast to the millions who live in our cities, and in order that the experience which can come only through first hand contact with nature can be had by city dwellers.

Community Singing in England

The history of Community Singing in England is told in the Foreword of the "Daily Express" Community Song Book, a collection of approximately 250 songs and rounds with music, edited by John Goss. The book is published by the "Daily Express" National Community Singing Movement.

"On the night of November 20th, 1926, ten thousand people assembled in the Albert Hall to launch the "Daily Express" Community Singing Movement.

"There were a few minutes of shyness, strangeness and timidity. Then suddenly, the spirit of song took complete command of the enormous audience. The chorus of *John Peel* swelled and volleyed around the great hall, and in that moment was born the astounding social movement that has since swept over the country like a prairie fire.

"The story of the delight and the inspiration of Community Singing flashed from suburb to suburb, from town to town. Wireless had already brought the cheeriness and the friendliness of it all to millions of listeners who caught the infection and sang as they sat at their receiving sets.

"From north, south, east and west there poured in requests that other centres should be given the opportunity of enjoying at first-hand the wonderful thing which London had so successfully inaugurated.

"It was not a question of capturing communities, they capitulated joyously and eagerly. Within a month the people of the Midlands were

singing as they had never sung before. Wales, with her traditional genius for song, both found and gave inspiration in full measure. Northern cities and southern towns joined in the movement with irresistible enthusiasm.

"Then came another and more dramatic development. The packed grounds of famous football clubs were turned into gigantic open-air concert centres. Twenty, thirty, forty, fifty thousand men and women provided unforgettable spectacles as they stood in wintry sunshine or biting wind to sing sea chanties, old, well-known choruses, and—most memorable of all—*God Save the King*.

"Villages and hamlets began to organize their own Community Singing. Churches, clubs, institutes, workshops, schools—practically every place where men and women gather—joined in.

"Three months saw Great Britain turned into a land of song, and the whole country in the grip of a new force the social consequences of which, even now, are incalculable."

Family Play Activities

Nature and Construction Projects

Gardening	Fish Pond
Flower Show	Water Garden
Museum Collections	Sun Dial
Pets	Boats
Bird Bath	Airplane Models
Bird House	Toys
Rabbit Hutch	Doll House
Dog House	Play House
Pigeon Loft	Work Bench
Chicken Run	

These activities loom large in the attractive Home Play bulletin recently issued by the Pasadena, California, Playground Community Service. There are, too, directions for making backyard play equipment and a plan for laying out a plot 50'x120' with equipment and game courts. Celebrations for holidays and birthdays are suggested.

Pasadena, through its circular, one of the most recent contributions to home play material, has given a number of new and helpful ideas.

At least 50 per cent of the staff of playground directors in Duluth, Minnesota, it has been reported by F. H. Marvin, Superintendent of Recreation, were formerly playground children.

Our Responsibility for the Recreation of Caddies

By

FLOYD A. ROWE,

Director of Physical Welfare, Board of Education, Cleveland, Ohio

In Cleveland during the summer months there are over 6,000 boys as caddies.

What is the responsibility of the recreation executive toward the caddie? We speak of industrial recreation. Industrial executives have no compunction about spending money on recreation for their employees and increasingly recreation departments are providing facilities and programs for this group. Here, however, we find a group of boys of the age when recreation is particularly effective, who are in a strict sense in industry, but to whose recreation no one is paying any particular attention.

In this industry boys from the ages of fourteen to eighteen are gathered together. They must by virtue of the routine procedure of their jobs report early in the morning to hold their place in line. Most of them do not receive assignments until lunch time or after. With few exceptions these boys are left to their own devices for recreation. They were observed from time to time at various clubs and the consensus of opinion was that most of their recreation consisted of crap-shooting and other forms of pastimes which were, to say the least, not positive in their reaction upon the boy.

Two years ago the Acacia Country Club of Cleveland started a program of recreation for their caddies. The first step consisted of employing, upon the recommendation of the Board of Education, a man who knew how to handle boys of this age. This man is a physical director and a good one. He went out to the club and spent the first season in finding out what should and could be done. Beginning with the second year a caddie house was made available with space for boxing, wrestling and handwork of various sorts, and where all of the boys could be housed in case of bad weather. In addition, ample outdoor facilities were furnished and the boys developed for themselves a miniature nine hole

golf course. They had room to play indoor baseball, volley ball, horseshoe and similar sports. Tables were placed in shady spots where they could play checkers and other quiet games.

In the second year the boys of Acacia Club were organized into what is known as "Caddie City." They elected their own council members, mayor, city manager, chief of police and head of the Sanitary Squad. These officers function as do the officers of a municipality. The sanitary officers see to it that the buildings and grounds are properly policed. It is their business to make sure that boys eating their lunches take proper care of the refuse. In addition, the boys themselves conduct a store, selling ice cream, pie and soft drinks, the proceeds being used for the benefit of the boys.

The organization within the Caddie City, while not particularly intricate, is made to function. The boys are taught to know and to appreciate fully what the rights of others are and to respect these rights. Boys who cannot learn these simple lessons are, in the vernacular of the boys, "sent up the road."

The program of events for the boys consists of competitive games arranged according to the boys' abilities to play one another. Championships are played out in golf on the caddies' own course and there are tournaments in handball, checkers, horseshoes, and similar events. Team game champions are arrived at in volley ball and indoor baseball. In addition, the Board of Education, through its Department of Recreation, furnishes leadership in music to the extent of sending an expert harmonica player to the club one hour each week. Some excellent harmonica players have been developed and of the 165 boys on the roster sheet, fully half have purchased harmonicas and have learned to play them. A harmonica champion has been selected, who has played for the club

members, as has the caddie quartet, in the dining room of the club. This quartet has also played for the luncheon clubs of the city and individual boys have competed in the city-wide contest developed on the playgrounds.

Handwork supervisors from the Board of Education go to the club, taking with them materials and giving the boys an opportunity to select projects in handwork. The results have been surprising. Boys who could secure a rather early assignment, knowing that they would not have another opportunity to caddie that day, have often remained in the clubhouse working on their handwork projects. Even on rainy days during the latter part of the season, when there could be no possible opportunity for caddying, boys have traveled several miles through the rain and worked all day on handcraft activities.

The atmosphere about the boys' clubhouse is that of a wholesome, well regulated "busyness," a complete contrast to the loud, boisterous talk around several other caddie houses visited during the season. Members of the golf club are almost unanimous in their statement that the caddying of the boys has actually improved and that they are better caddies for having their spare time beneficially occupied. The boys have learned a good deal in regard to the value of time and the desirability of active recreation as opposed to loafing and crap-shooting. From my personal observation I can say that no parent can object to his boy being a member of the group. It is a wholesome place for a boy to work and there is a straightforward, manly exchange of ideas without the use of unnecessary adjectives that might well be emulated by many a group of adults.

A second golf club in Cleveland which has started a similar project reports a gain in efficiency of caddying and in morale of caddies. A committee has been appointed from these two clubs whose duty it will be to work with the other clubs represented in the district in an attempt to secure their cooperation in a project of a similar kind.

It is hoped that next year a supervisor may be employed by the golf clubs themselves to assist in the organization of these projects. At the same time the Board of Education will be asked to increase its budget for recreation to allow of proper leadership in music, handcraft and like activities for these groups of boys who, if not for economic necessity, would be on the playgrounds and for whose recreation the expenditure of tax money is a just and logical procedure.

We in Cleveland have never heard of any other community carrying on a similar program for its caddies. If there are cities where organized work of this kind is being done, we should like to know of it because we can learn much from the experience of other places. We should, too, be glad to hear from other places who are concerned with this problem, if not from the point of view of having done something, from that of wanting further facts in order that they may take action.

The Anderson Memorial Community Center

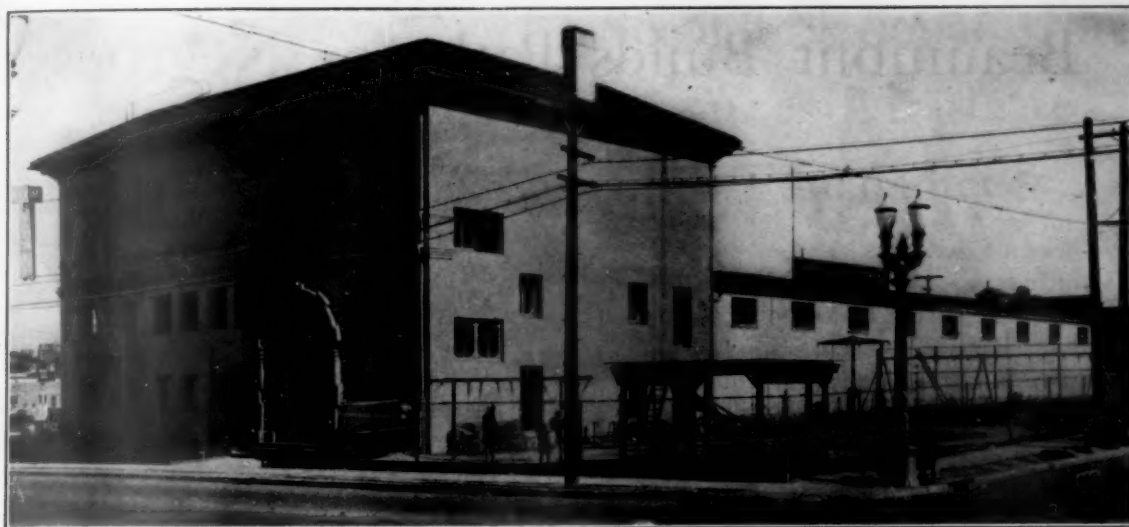
BY

JOHN C. HENDERSON

*Supervisor of Playground and Community Center
Activities, Los Angeles, California*

Through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. N. O. Anderson, pioneer residents of San Pedro, the harbor district of Los Angeles, a splendid community center building has been turned over to the Los Angeles Department of Playground and Recreation for operation. The building is a memorial to Newell Orland Anderson and Horace Harlan Anderson, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, who died of influenza in 1918 while members of the Students' Army Training Corps at the University of Southern California. Because of the interest of their sons in Boy Scout work and recreation, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson decided to erect a community center building as the most appropriate memorial. The center was completed in October, 1923, and for three years was operated personally by the Andersons until their failing health caused them to turn it over to the Playground and Recreation Department.

The plant consists of a main building fifty by seventy feet, of concrete construction with tile roof, containing three stories and basement, a swimming pool annex 40' x 144' and a two-story dressing room wing 30' x 35'. The top floor of the main building is occupied by a gymnasium with balcony, under which are dressing rooms.



LOS ANGELES, CAL.—ANDERSON MEMORIAL COMMUNITY CENTER

On the second floor are a kitchen, women's dressing rooms and game space. This space is arranged about the well of the large central staircase, which leads to the attractive lobby on the first floor. Here are additional game facilities, a music room and offices for the swimming pool and community center directors. In the basement are a large Boy Scout room and swimming pool machinery. The swimming pool is thirty by one hundred and twenty-five feet, and has a complete filter and chlorinator system. The center is located on a plot of ground 125' x 210' and the vacant space adjoining the building has been developed by the Playground and Recreation Department as a small children's playground and as a tennis court.

The building and grounds represented an investment by Mr. and Mrs. Anderson of approximately \$120,000 and about \$10,000 has been spent by the Los Angeles Playground and Recreation Department in remodeling to provide additional facilities for the steadily increasing attendance the center has enjoyed under municipal control.

Acquiring a Ball Field in Hawaii

The boys of Waiahino, a small village on the southwest of Hawaii, needed a ball ground. There was no place for the team to practice except in the road, for all the open spaces nearby were sloping or rocky. On one side of the village

were long stretches of cane fields, and on the other side cattle ranges. Neither offered a promising outlook for a level diamond, and a four-acre field a half mile or so down the road seemed the only reasonably level stretch. This property, near an old mill, had once been planted with cane, had lain idle and was completely covered with lantana, brush of all kinds and guava trees. To clear this by hand seemed hopeless; to have it done by plantation machinery would involve a heavy expense. But the boys found the way out. As many of them were cowboys, they decided to stage a round-up and make the cattle do the work. On the appointed day they gathered at the tract and improvised a fence by stationing mounted cowboys at intervals at the sides with their lariat ropes stretched between them. The other volunteers proceeded to round-up all the cattle they could find. "And we weren't particular who they belonged to, either," related the boys afterward. "We milled them around that lot for two hours. If any tried to get out the boys with the ropes yelled at them and scared them back. At the end of the time there was hardly a leaf left.

Following this with the aid of cutting implements, improvised or borrowed, the boys completed the clearing or leveling in a space large enough for infield practice. As the four-acre tract still belonged to the plantation the next step involved the interesting of the government officials of the district. This was so successful that the result was an exchange of abandoned homestead land for the ball ground and this has ever since been maintained as a public park.

Beaumont Builds Park for Negroes

By

FRANK L. BERTSCHLER,

Superintendent, Department of Parks and Playgrounds

In the summer of 1923, the Superintendent of Parks and Playgrounds of Beaumont, Texas, submitted a report stating the urgent need of the city's park system. Stressed in this report was the lack of park and playground facilities for the negro population, and it was recommended that a suitable site be acquired at the earliest possible opportunity and option money for its control be set aside.

No material progress along this line was made for several years other than the creation of sentiment favorable to the idea. A small playground belonging to a negro church, and adjoining it, was equipped with slides, lockers, swings, teeters and sand court by the Park Department. Following a series of game demonstrations by John Martin of the P. R. A. A. at the white schools and institutions of the city, a very successful training course was given for the leaders of the negro church sponsoring the playground.

When the bonds for park improvements were voted in 1926, it was hoped that land could be provided for a negro park site. This was found to be impossible, however, and when the next issue was proposed in 1927 it included as a major item the purchase of such a park and the provision of a swimming pool and similar facilities. The bonds carried 4 to 1 and the sites for the park for negroes were considered.

The selection of a site proved the only complication of the program. The negroes of the city lived in five or six communities separated and surrounded by white residents, who objected to the various sites under consideration. Finally, in the southwestern section of the city in the heart of negro population, was found a site of almost three acres. After much negotiation the site, originally surrounded by private property, was purchased through an arrangement providing for the opening of two streets giving access to the park from every direction with a street frontage on its north and south sides.

The site, 2.75 acres, rectangular in shape and

almost level, cost the city \$5,458.19. Plans for the development of the property were prepared by the park superintendent. A swimming pool expert was employed to prepare the swimming pool plans. The pool, elevated above ground, with pool 45' x 90' varying in depth from 3 feet to 9 feet, is built of reinforced concrete, the outer, or dressing room walls, being of cement brick. The dressing rooms are located along the long sides of the pool. Bathers and spectators enter at the front doors on the north. Spectators go directly up the front stairs to the concourse floor, where seats are provided. Bathers receive baskets which they use for checking clothes and retire to the dressing rooms. Each dressing room is 8 feet x 90 feet and is equipped with seats, showers, toilets and lavatories. The baskets of clothes are returned to the front counter and a check is issued which must be worn during the swim. Bathers approach the pool from rear stairs and are required to use the showers, using soap, before leaving the dressing rooms.

The park is equipped with playgrounds for boys and girls, a small athletic field which is also used as a large assembly area for band concerts and similar activities, a flag staff, flower beds and convenient walks. Public toilets open from the rear of the pool structure. Between these facilities, at opposite corners, an open terrace covered by the concourse floor of the pool and with a cement floor, proves a convenient shelter from rain, and provides a shady place for handcraft, storytelling and similar activities. The pool structure is equipped with four tool and supply closets under the stairs, one being used for park maintenance equipment, one for pool supplies, while the others are available for recreation and athletic supplies.

The park is fenced with wire and equipped with ornamental wooden gates painted green to harmonize with the play apparatus and benches. Old ditches and building foundations have been graded and considerable filling has been done. A

good lawn was made and a portion of the planting done before the opening.

On September 1, 1927, the pool and park were opened to the negroes with a man of several years' experience in charge. He had as assistants a woman school teacher who served as matron, and a mechanic acting as night operator who emptied and refilled the pool and served as a watchman after cleaning dressing rooms and putting the structure in order for the morning. A program with negro speakers, a church chorus and a negro band was arranged for the city officials and their wives. After the program a dinner of "Bar-b-bird" barbecued chicken), ice cream and cake was served.

Swimming meets, playground ball, football, basketball and similar activities have been sponsored by the department and enthusiastically entered into and witnessed by large groups. The pool alone accommodated more than 500 bathers per day for its first month of operation.

The swimming season is from May 15 to September, varying with weather condition from the first until the end of the month. The two assistants are used only during this season, but in caring for the property and promoting athletics and similar activities the man in charge is employed throughout the year. A team of negro school teachers have scheduled basketball games at the court provided. A number of football games have been held in the park. Baseball, both regulation and playground, have been very popular and school teams use the field for practice and scheduled games. The playgrounds and athletic field are in constant use except on those rare days of freezing weather when the children refuse to venture forth.

The plan has been completed except for planting, and that is now being done. The entire cost of the project, including the site and pool was \$18,414.34. The planting was done by the department through its budget, the trees and shrubs having been grown in the Park Department nurseries.

The popularity of the park with the negroes justifies its construction and carries out most emphatically the predictions of its promoters. Excellent order has existed and in view of the fact that little or no educational work along this particular line has been done, the respect for public property has been remarkable. The department feels that in this unit one of the greatest links of the system has been completed.

Second National Miniature Airplane Tournament

The second national playground miniature aircraft tournament, under the auspices of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, will be held in Atlantic City October 5 and 6 in connection with the Fifteenth National Recreation Congress. The purpose of the contest, which has been officially endorsed by the National Aeronautic Association, is to provide an enjoyable handcraft activity and to educate boys and girls in the principles of constructing and flying airplanes.

Henry Ford is the only new member of the national committee which sponsored last year's contest and will again serve this year. Orville Wright and Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh are the co-chairmen.

Preliminary to the finals, local contests will be held throughout the country. In last year's tournament 20,000 boys and girls took part in these preliminaries. According to the rules of the tournament, local competitions are to be conducted under a committee which shall include the president or vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, the director of playgrounds or recreation superintendent, newspaper editors, the president or vice-president of the local aeronautic society, flying field or airport, and other persons.

Any person under twenty-one is eligible to compete. All planes must be built and operated by the contestants. The rules provide for ten junior and senior indoor and outdoor events for model and power driven planes. In most events rubber motors are specified. Launching by hand, rising off the ground, and rising off the water are some of the tests to which the tiny aircraft will be subjected.

Contestants who make the five best records in the country in each of the ten events will be eligible to compete in the finals at Atlantic City. Awards of medals and cups will be donated to the national winners by the magazine, *Popular Aviation*.

Colonel Lindbergh has issued the following statement on the tournament:

"The Playground and Recreation Association is greatly assisting in the advancement of aeronau-



Underwood and Underwood

ERNEST MARCOULLIER, JR., WITH MODEL PLANE AND CUP WON AT MEMPHIS NATIONAL CONTEST

tics by enlisting thousands of boys in American cities in the National Playground Miniature Aircraft Contest.

"As flying activities increase, a basic education in elementary aviation is becoming a necessity for everyone.

"Any organization through which such education is distributed is worthy of the fullest support."

Commander Richard E. Byrd; Porter Adams, president of the National Aeronautical Association; F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary for Aeronautics, War Department; Harry F. Guggenheim, president of the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics; Clifford B. Harmon, president of the International League of Aviators; Joseph Lee, president of the Playground and Recreation Association of America; William P. MacCracken, Jr., Assistant Secretary for Aeronautics, Department of Commerce; Colonel Theodore Roosevelt; and Edward P. Warner, Assistant Secretary for Aeronautics, Navy Department, together with the persons mentioned above, make up the personnel of the committee in general charge of the tournament.

Full particulars and directions concerning the

tournament may be obtained from the Playground and Recreation Association of America at 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Model Airplane Clubs in Milwaukee

In October the Extension Department of the Milwaukee Board of School Directors began its organization of model airplane clubs. The enrollment had grown from 60 to 384 in February and clubs are now in existence at ten of the social centers, some of the centers having two clubs.

During the week of March 19th preliminaries were held at the social centers for the county-wide indoor model plane flying tournament sponsored by the air service committee of the Milwaukee Association of Commerce. The events of this tournament were as follows:

1. Duration
 - a. Stick tractor, hand launched
 - b. Commercial, rise off ground
2. Weight Carrying
 - a. Commercial only, rise off ground

The Katherine F. Barker Memorial Secretary

By

VICTOR MANNING

In recent years there has been a very active and wide participation on the part of women and girls in athletics and sports. This development has been so rapid that a number of leaders feel that there are certain undesirable trends in girls' athletics which should be corrected. Everyone agrees that adequate opportunities for participation in athletics and sports by girls should be furnished and yet every caution should be taken to see that the health and safety of women and girls are insured.

Certain dangers involved are the tendency to commercialize and exploit women's participation in athletics, the tendency to disregard health safeguards in their physical activities and to carry on physical activities without the supervision of well-trained women leaders; there is lack of knowledge of the relationship of women's athletics to women's health, physical limitations and physiological functions.

There is special need to see that girls and women do not simply carry on programs that men are carrying on. Many girls' basket ball teams are still playing men's rules. Some schools have recently been having girls' football teams. Programs should be worked out to meet the special needs of girls.

There is too great danger involved in the star system for women. Wide participation should be encouraged. A very careful analysis should be made of the whole question of state and national contests. There is considerable question as to the facilities and environment under which athletic competitions are now carried on. There is danger involved in long distance traveling of girls' teams.

Many recreation executives want to provide adequately for the women and girls in their cities but feel the very great need for well-trained experts in women's athletics and sports to be made available to study the whole question, travel from city to city, secure information on the best programs, standards, leadership, facilities and environments and make it available to cities desiring to develop programs for women and girls.

For many years the Playground and Recreation Association of America has wanted through the provision of a special staff worker to meet this request for help from recreation executives.

Through the generosity of Mrs. Howard H. Spaulding, Jr., of Chicago, a member of the Board of Directors of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, the Association is now ready to announce that a field worker on Women's and Girls' Athletics will join the staff this year. Miss Ethel Bowers of Brenau College, Gainesville, Georgia, is to begin work in this field September 1st.

Mrs. Spaulding has made this gift to the Association in memory of her mother, Mrs. Katherine F. Barker, and Miss Bowers will be known as the Katherine F. Barker Memorial Secretary.

Mrs. Katherine F. Barker was, previous to her death on May 29th, 1910, a civic leader in Michigan City, Indiana. She was a founder of the Orpheus Club, through which the best in music was brought to Michigan City each year. She was also one of the founders of the Civic Improvement Club and the Woman's Study Club.

For several years practically all the private family relief work in the city was carried on by her. During 1910 just previous to her death, she was active in organizing the Charity Organization Society, but she did not live to see its founding. However, her daughter, Mrs. Howard H. Spaulding, Jr., although then only a very young girl, carried out her mother's wishes and for seven years provided half of the budget of the newly organized Charity Organization Society.

In making it possible for the PRAA to add to its staff a field worker on Women's and Girls' Athletics, Mrs. Spaulding wished to make her gift a memorial to her mother because of her deep interest in all that pertained to the welfare of women and girls.

Mrs. Spaulding will be closely in touch with the work to be done by the Katherine F. Barker Memorial Secretary.

Cooperating with the American Legion

The cooperation of the American Legion has always meant a great deal to the Playground and Recreation Association of America. The 1927 report of the National Americanism Commission at the Paris Convention of the American Legion contained a number of references to this cooperation:

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The Americanism Commission has cooperated throughout the year with the Playground and Recreation Association of America in the promotion of physical education. In several departments where bills have been pending before the legislature to provide adequate physical education laws, the Legion has given its full support to the passage of the necessary bills.

In cooperation with the Playground and Recreation Association of America, The American Legion called to the attention of the commanders of all posts in cities whose population was fifty thousand or more, the idea of having realtors allot portions of all new city subdivisions for park, community playground and recreation purposes. This movement is being promulgated by the Playground and Recreation Association, because the acquisition of land and establishment of adequate playground systems is often hampered for lack of space in growing cities.

CONCLUSION

Throughout the year the Americanism Commission has enjoyed the finest possible cooperation from the American Legion News Service in the preparation of the publicity methods incorporated in the various bulletins on Americanism activities, and in preparing citations to posts for their Community Service efforts. Especial thanks are also due the Playground and Recreation Association of America for its fine cooperation and help in promulgating programs having to do with playgrounds and physical education.

It is interesting to see the many things which the American Legion posts throughout the country have been doing on their own initiative to help the local community recreation programs. One of the regular tasks has been helping in the cele-

bration of patriotic holidays. The National Americanism Commission have distributed programs prepared for Armistice Day, Memorial Day, Flag Day, Independence Day. In the list of community projects undertaken by the local American Legion posts appear the following:

- Sponsoring Boy Scout Troops
- Promoting Junior Athletics
- Supplying Summer Camps for Boys
- Sponsoring Girl Scout Troops
- Fostering Boys' Clubs
- Fostering Boys' Bands
- Sponsoring 4-H Club Work
- Sponsoring High School Glee Club
- Athletic Club House for Boys
- Observing Boys' Week
- Playground Promotion
- Equipping Gymnasium for School
- Beautifying School Grounds
- Providing Playground Exclusively for Colored Children
- Sponsoring Old Time Dances
- Providing Community Christmas Tree
- Supplying Community Golf Courses
- Providing Community Tennis Courts
- Establishing Community Skating Rink
- Providing Municipal Band Stands
- Improving Ball Park
- Sponsoring Community Basketball Team
- Establishing Art Institute
- Establishing Community Museum
- Promoting the Erection of Community Memorial Buildings
- Erecting Community Flag Pole and Providing Flag
- Sponsoring High School Band
- Boy Scout and Y. M. C. A. Picnic
- Conducting Community Boys' Day
- Building Boy Scout Club House
- Building Gymnasium for School
- Donating Athletic Fields for Schools
- Community Picnic
- Sponsoring Wrestling Matches
- Promoting Winter Sports
- Promoting Summer Sports Carnival
- Providing Community Bathing Beach
- Providing Community Swimming Pools
- Planting Flowers Along Highway
- Planting Trees in Public Park
- Drum and Bugle Corps for Community Entertainments
- Community Baseball Team

Sponsoring Junior Baseball
Forming Town Planning Committee
Erection of Municipal Stadium
Providing Community Club Rooms
Baseball Tournaments

Few people realize the extent of the community recreation activities of the American Legion and how much America owes to this kind of American Legion activity.

Public Work in Los Angeles, California

By

GEORGE HJELTE,

Superintendent, Department of Playground and Recreation

In Los Angeles it has been found as in many other cities that the initiative and propaganda for large public improvements should come from the citizens themselves through their organized groups most effectively to formulate plans for such improvements and accomplish the improvement program.

Over ten years ago, the problem of improving the harbor facilities of Los Angeles became acute. A citizen's committee was formed at the instigation of the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of formulating a plan and organizing propaganda favorable to the adoption of the plan by the city. Membership on this committee was conditioned upon a contribution of \$1,000 by each member to the committee fund. The committee was called the Greater Harbor Committee of Los Angeles. The funds raised by the committee composed of 200, namely \$200,000, was used largely for scientific study of the harbor problem and later for propaganda.

About the same time, a necessity arose for a complete planning of major traffic highways. A Major-Traffic Committee was formed consisting of about 200 members, each of whom contributed \$1,000 to the committee fund. This committee called itself the Major-Traffic Commission. It made a comprehensive expert study of the traffic situation, formulated a traffic plan, had the plan

officially adopted by the City Council and organized a program of propaganda which succeeded in financing the plan.

This plan of procedure with reference to harbors and highways has now been applied to the problem of parks, playgrounds and beaches. A committee has been formed of 200 members, each of whom will make a contribution of \$500 to the committee fund. The sum raised, namely, \$100,000, will be used for a comprehensive study of a regional plan. It is expected that if this plan is formulated, it will be presented for adoption and an attempt will be made to have it carried out under a long time financing program.

The secretary of the new committee is Hugh Pomeroy, formerly Secretary of the Regional Planning Commission of the County of Los Angeles.

In the work of these special committees care is taken to work closely with the various public commissions and agencies which have administrative functions of the various facilities and which have a great deal of data at hand bearing upon the problems.

Recreation School in Cincinnati.—Word has just been received from Will R. Reeves of Cincinnati that through the cooperation of Miss Helen Smith, Professor of Physical Education at the University of Cincinnati, Miss Helen Coops, her assistant, and Dean Pechstein of the College of Education, plans have been worked out so that next year the College of Education of the University of Cincinnati will conduct a recreation course in cooperation with the Public Recreation Commission of the City of Cincinnati, giving two credits, and the following year the University, through the College of Education, in cooperation with the Public Recreation Commission, will establish a two-year recreation school with the proper number of credits and possibly some kind of degree in recreation.

Mr. Reeves states that students in the Playground Institute at Cincinnati will receive one point credit on completion of the course from the University of Cincinnati.

This recognition of the importance of recreation and the necessity of having adequate training for it will please all recreation workers throughout the country.

Progress in Physical Education

By

JAMES EDWARD ROGERS

During the past decade no subject in the school curriculum has received more attention and support than physical education. The draft statistics of 1917 and 1918 demonstrated a deficiency in the school system and made it apparent that one of the main jobs of the public schools was to make our children and youth not only mentally fit but also physically fit.

The facts and statistics which follow forcefully demonstrate the appreciation by the general educator of the obligation of the school system to train our boys and girls in health and neuromuscular skills so that they may be prepared not only to make a living, but to live a life. We have come to appreciate the fact that we must learn to live as well as live to learn.

To conduct a well developed and rounded program in health and physical education including play, recreation and sports, adequate space and facilities must be provided. One of the outstanding facts in the program of the past ten years is the growth in the size and number of playgrounds, athletic fields, gymnasiums, swimming pools and other indoor and outdoor facilities. Practically no junior or senior high school with an enrollment of 400 students or more is being erected without both a gymnasium and an athletic field. In some states and cities it is almost a rule that no junior or senior high school be built without a gymnasium or athletic field. Gymnasiums are also being provided as an essential feature of the elementary school in many cities.

It is remarkable to see the splendid indoor facilities being built for the health and physical education work in the senior high schools not only in the big cities, but also in the small communities. These facilities are an indispensable integral part of a high school curriculum. Practically no senior high school of any size is being built without ample gymnasium facilities.

Most of the junior and senior high schools of the country are being provided with up-to-date, well-lighted, well-ventilated swimming pools, shower and locker rooms constructed of the best

material. It is worth while noting that the gymnasiums are not being built in cellar or basement, but above the ground, usually in separate buildings. The dressing rooms, lockers, shower baths and swimming pools are also above ground and open to the sunlight and fresh air.

The provision for outdoor facilities has had just as remarkable and progressive a growth. A bulletin entitled *School Sites* issued by the National Conference of City Planning in 1926 contains the following statements:

Five acres or more for elementary schools and ten acres or more for high schools, whether junior or senior, have been acquired by several cities in each of the following states: California, Georgia, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Texas and Wisconsin.

Sixty cities either definitely report a policy of securing for elementary schools five acres or more and for high schools ten acres or more, or the acreage secured indicates such a policy.

The statistical data contained in this bulletin indicates that many cities have equalled or exceeded the standards laid down by Strayer and Engelhardt. These standards are:

A one room rural school should have a minimum of 2 acres

A two room rural school should have a minimum of 3 acres

A three room rural school should have a minimum of 4 acres

A consolidated school not less than 10 acres

A junior high school 8 to 12 acres

A senior high school 12 acres or more.

The recommendation of 150 sq. ft. play area per child made by the National Education Association committee is taken for granted in many communities. In fact numerous towns and cities have schools with play areas of over 300 square feet per child.

After adequate and well equipped indoor and outdoor facilities have been provided the next question is the provision of ample time to conduct a well-rounded and balanced program. Here also

real progress is being made. In the elementary schools of many cities 30 minutes per day is provided; this time allotment not including the 10 minutes of recess nor the four 2 minute relief drills in the classroom. The average over the country is 20 minutes for health and physical education per day not counting recess. However, there are some cities that have four 50 minute periods or 200 minutes per week devoted to health and physical education in the elementary schools.

The time allotment over the country for junior high schools averages four periods per week; three for activity programs and one period per week for health and safety education. However, many cities give a daily 60-minute period. The time allotment in senior high schools is steadily increasing. Some cities give four 60-minute periods; others three 75-minute periods; others five 45-minute periods. It is interesting to know that the National Education Association Department of Superintendence Year Book for 1928 will have a report recommending a daily 60-minute period for both junior and senior high schools for health and physical education.

Because of the importance of personnel, it is gratifying to find that it is both increasing and improving. In the last five years a number of states announced as high as 300% increase in the number of special teachers employed as health and physical educators. Massachusetts, for example, shows an increase in the teaching staff as follows:

High School	Junior H. S.	Elementary
1922 1927	1922 1927	1922 1927
83 409	56 197	62 180

Not only has there been progress in facilities, in time allotment and in personnel, but teacher training has greatly improved. State teacher certification requirements are much higher and the majority of physical education teachers are receiving their academic degree. Normal schools are increasing their training departments from two to three and four year courses.

Space forbids a discussion of the improvement that has taken place in the program of activities. They are well rounded, better balanced and better organized programs. Another sign of progress is the fact that some universities give accredited unit value for physical education.

Thirty-five states have compulsory physical education laws, twenty-nine have state programs with state syllabi, and nineteen have state departments with staff, program and budget. In spite of

the splendid accomplishments and signs of growth, there is yet much to be done. To universally attain throughout the country the standards quoted in this statement, it is necessary to do three things; educate the general public, educate the general educator, and educate the physical educator as to the educational possibilities in this field of education.

Rural Recreation

BY

JOHN F. SMITH,

Berea College

In planning recreation programs for the country folk, it would, in my judgment, be wise to perpetuate the things which the people already have. Encourage hunting, and throw every influence in favor of a program that will assure something to hunt. Even the boy who twists a rabbit from under a rock with a stick, or smokes a groundhog from his den acquires besides the game something infinitely more worth while to a well-rounded life than does the boy who sits with his parents through two long hours at the movie watching some screen hero capture a pirate ship, and seeing men shot and stabbed and blown into atoms without batting an eye of conscience. It's a bit hard on the groundhog, but it's mighty fine for the boy.

Encourage folk dancing and other forms of wholesome dancing.

Encourage hiking and strolling, fishing and swimming, other pastimes that bring ears and eyes, mind and spirit and muscle into play. Herein lies salvation for millions of our youth.

Encourage pageantry and stories, singing and instrumental music, and apparatus boys may easily construct from materials at hand.

Guard carefully against the urbanization of the play of the country child. The countryside already has at hand most of the material and equipment which the rural child needs for his recreation. If rightly employed it will serve the young people of the farms quite as adequately in the future as it has in the past. It would be well to take the goods the gods provide and set them to work at the magnificent task of developing superior men and women.

The country child and the material he has at hand challenge us to action.

About the Playground Movement in Poland

By

J. ULRYCH

Government Office of Physical Education

The movement for playgrounds is not new in Poland, although the associations which are organizing it were until the present not united under the same direction.

The pioneer of the playground movement in Poland was Dr. Jordan, a physician, who lived in Kraków at the end of the nineteenth century. In 1889 he got from the magistracy of Kraków a large ground at the extremity of the town and established on it a big park for children and youths, taking all expenses upon himself. He arranged in this park eighteen playgrounds of different size and built also a big gymnasium with the necessary gymnastic equipment. He gathered a corps of young men, especially students from the university, and he established plays and exercises for some hundreds of children.

This was during the time when the idea of physical development was very much neglected in middle Europe. In fact the boys drilled in gymnastics indoors, but beyond hours of gymnastics there was nothing more, neither plays and games, nor the free training in open air.

So it was a great merit in Dr. Jordan that he showed, how one should educate children by physical training. He organized team games, individual plays, gymnastic hours and sport. Polish handball, football and tennis were born in the park of Dr. Jordan. Dr. Jordan was a very good organizer and the whole conduct in his park was very carefully worked out.

The action of Dr. Jordan was soon imitated by other towns not only in this part of Poland, which, like Kraków, belonged to Austria, but also in the part, which was governed by Russia, as in Warsaw, Lublin and many others. A committee on play for children, formed in Warsaw, established there nine playgrounds, building on some of them gymnasiums.

Not only Polish towns began to imitate Dr.

Jordan's action; the fame of his work reached other countries. Many foreigners, especially German, came to visit Dr. Jordan's park, which gave the impulse to form such gardens and playgrounds in Germany and other countries.

The difficult conditions, in which the Polish people live, divided into three groups under strange governments, which so often persecuted the Polish social organizations, prevented the development of Dr. Jordan's plans.

In free Poland the economical conditions were very difficult during the first years after the great war, so, that only these last years has the movement for physical education become active.

Let us avoid the problem of physical education in schools and in numerous associations, which have in their program physical training, and consider only the playground problem. In almost every town there are sport clubs, which have their own stadiums. Youths, especially students, can get there training in light athletics, handball, football, hockey. The clubs have also swimming pools and boat landings on rivers. But the area of all these sport stadiums is insufficient for the wants of all inhabitants. There are too few municipal and school playgrounds.

On account of this the last congress of the representatives of all Polish towns decided to give a sufficient area of grounds for playgrounds, stadiums, kindergartens, swimming pools, gymnasiums. The necessary area is about thirty square feet for each inhabitant; from this eight square feet specially for children. The realization of this ideal is very difficult and we are aware, that it must be stretched out for several scores of years.

The movement of playgrounds for children begins now to develop in the whole country. As there are few kindergartens and other special playgrounds, we use school playgrounds and even dif-

ferent vacant spaces between houses in town to organize plays and games for children. There are many social organizations which have in their programs children's protection and they organize for children training in the open air.

For instance, in Warsaw, the capital, there are some associations, which do it. The first place among them is kept by the School League against tuberculosis. In summer it has established plays and games for more than twenty thousand children. There were very poor children, who were unable to spend the summer out of town and were obliged to pass the holidays in dirty gutters of the streets. Thanks to the efforts of the League they had the opportunity to spend the whole day playing games under the supervision of teachers. They received daily two meals consisting of milk and bread. The plays were organized on the school playgrounds and in numerous vacant spaces in all parts of the town. Children received balls and some other instruments. Poles with baskets for basketball, a net for volley ball and sandboxes for young children; these were nearly the only arrangements on most playgrounds. Yet the children played with enthusiasm and the result of this system on his health was excellent. The League organized also swimming and rowing on a lake and on the Vistula and many excursions in the surroundings of Warsaw.

Now the Governmental Office for Physical Education is trying to unite the activity of all these associations in one organization under the name "Union of Jordan's associations" (in memory of Dr. Jordan's action).

We are also trying to arrange a model kindergarten in Warsaw as a standard for all towns.

Paying so much attention to the problem of children playgrounds association we try to learn the system of each country, especially that one of the U. S. A., because we believe that the P. R. A. A. is the best organization in this sphere.

Top Tournaments

"Wabash, Indiana, is a great marble playing and top spinning town," writes W. C. Mills of the Wabash Scout Council, who has devised the following rules for a city-wide tournament:

Each grammar school of the city has a champion, one from each of the four upper grades—fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth; these twenty preliminary winners compete in the finals at the Community ouse for the city championship.

The first step is the laying-out of seven concentric circles ranging in diameter from 6 inches to 72 inches. The inner circle counts for ten points; the next, one; the third, two, and so forth up to seven.

A. At signal all boys spin tops and the three spinning longest win five, three and one points respectively. The spinning need not be done on circles but on any large smooth surface.

B. Each contestant is given three spins at the circles and the value of the circle in which the top strikes is credited to the spinner. In this test the circles are 10, 8, 6, 4, 2 in value. Before each spin the spindle of the top is dipped in India ink so there will be no uncertainty as to where the top strikes the circles. The ink mark is immediately rubbed off after each spin. Contestants spin tops in regular order, each one making his three throws before the next one starts.

C. Each contestant is given three spins at a live top. If he hits it a glancing lick and it keeps on spinning, he is awarded three points; if he hits a square lick and kills it (stops its spinning) he is awarded five points; should he hit it with enough force to split it, he is given ten points. The spinner's top must continue to spin, or no points are given. These target tops are of uniform size and are spun for each contestant in order by one of the waiting contestants.

D. Each contestant is given three spins at six dead tops which are arranged in a circle within the six-inch circle. A well aimed spin will scatter these tops into adjoining circles and the value of these circles into which the tops are knocked are credited to the spinner, provided his own top, after the strike, continues to spin.

In tests B. and D. if the spinner's top strikes the line of a circle or any of the five dead tops stop on the line of a circle, the points in the higher circle are awarded.

Each competitor is allowed to use his own choice of tops, but no top is to be loaded.

Democracy demands the type of leadership springing out of athletic sports, which call for initiative and an intense exercise of the reasoning powers. The principles of democracy have always been a success in nations where schools strive for a conformity to high standards of personal conduct, fair play and good sportsmanship. The acid test of sportsmanship is in the yielding to an official's decision. It is thus that the whole structure of society is built upon team work.—GAIL F. POWELL.

Recreation Below the Equator

By

ARABELLA PAGE RODMAN

In writing or even in thinking of South Africa one must always remember that the total white population of the whole of the Union of South Africa is only 1½ million, just the number we have in the city of Los Angeles. All they have built up, all they have accomplished, must be viewed in this light. Another thing to be remembered is that this nation is not one harmonious race, but two peoples—English and Dutch, with two languages and two ideals which make a clash of opinions and decisions. It is a most unhappy and difficult situation and I marvel at what has been done under such trying conditions. Much has been accomplished in every line of endeavor in a very short period of time. It is a great triumph over obstacles and speaks volumes for the persistence of its people.

In Cape Town

Capetown is the legislative capital of the Union of South Africa. Its situation is one of the finest in the whole world. With Table Mountain, Lion's Head, and Devil's Peak, the harbor is wonderfully and beautifully defended. There is here a white population of 112,059 and some 93,000 colored people. The city is made up of numerous municipalities giving a metropolitan area of 33,871 acres. Each suburb has its recreation system of tennis courts, ball fields and playgrounds. Many of the large homes have their own tennis courts and swimming baths. There are literally thousands of tennis courts and young and old keep in good physical condition with their daily exercise. The two splendid public baths are much frequented.

Capetown, having a University, has all the sports that are common to such institutions. The Green Point Commons has a golf course with Club House, cricket pitches and football ground. There have recently been acquired fifteen acres which are to be arranged for sports of all sorts. The school sports are well organized, with interschool and college games. Boxing and swimming are also popular. There is not much tennis in the schools but very much outside.

No article on sport or recreation in South Africa would be complete without a detailed account of the activities of the Dioscean College at Rondebosch near Capetown, affectionately known as "Bishop's," for the fame of its students has reached around the world. Some of the most famous men of this new land were either interested in it or educated there. The College was founded in 1849 by Bishop Gray and is probably the oldest school in South Africa. A year before his death Cecil Rhodes gave to this institution the first Rhodes scholarship. Every year one man goes to Oxford on this scholarship. Of the Rhodes scholars from the College many have been distinguished in various fields of endeavor. During the Great War, 1,000 boys of this school served; one hundred and ten gave up their lives, and in their memory a War Memorial Chapel was erected to seat 800. Here many of the community activities take place. Fine concerts are given and a community orchestra composed largely of students is making music a community effort. Rugby, football and cricket are the games most played and many of the famous men of the school were footballers and cricketers of this College.

In Stellenbosch

Stellenbosch is, next to Capetown, the oldest town in South Africa. I found there, as in Capetown, the recreational activities of college institutions. The Y. M. C. A. had its usual athletic program. As there are a number of small towns within a few miles of each other they have developed inter-community games. Tennis here, as everywhere in South Africa, is the great game. I counted fifty tennis courts in the little town. There was a golf course and special tennis courts and football fields for the colored population.

In Wellington

At Wellington, the next town as one goes on the Garden Route, there is the Huguenot Girls' Seminary and College and a High School. There is much interest on the part of the girls in basket

ball, tennis, cricket and swimming. One community effort here in which I was greatly interested was the garden and wild flower competition. The colored community makes a fine showing with its flowers; there is a very friendly spirit engendered and much healthful exercise results from this gardening competition. Another community activity of the College is the weekly pilgrimage of the girls to the poorer parts of the town to teach the children how to play games, to sing and to come together in a neighborly spirit. They also make up parties to week-end camps, The Girl Guides are working hard on their program. I was their guest on one afternoon and witnessed their speed and skill. They were a fine strong group.

Among the boys of the town the standard of football is as high as anywhere in the world. The other sports of the boys are cricket, tennis, hockey and golf. There is a sports day for the public every year which draws large crowds. There is no leadership on the playgrounds.

In George

George is one of the most beautiful little towns in South Africa. Situated at the foot of the Outeniqua Mountains, it has wide streets bordered with trees with streams of running water gurgling by. Here I stayed for several days speaking in the schools to the teachers on recreation and learning what they are doing in sports in this beautiful spot. In this little town of 2,931 white people there are eighteen tennis courts and a twenty acre sports field surrounded by fine old trees. George has won for six years the Inter-District Football Cup. I found the girls playing good hockey and tennis and the boys and young men enjoying football, hockey, cricket and tennis.

In Durban

In Durban there are many sporting bodies, not, however, supervised by any public or municipal directors, but controlled by various bodies, both sporting and religious. In the school, football predominates, but many other games are coming to the front, more especially tennis. On Saturday mornings at Kingsmead Grounds many of the schools have football and cricket matches organized and directed by the school staff. Hockey, cricket and football are played at Albert Park. The Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements are

in a flourishing condition here, as in many parts of South Africa. Tennis parties form a great part of the social life on the farms in the more remote part of the country. Bowls are becoming more and more popular every year and there are about five different greens in the town. There is an Art Gallery and Museum controlled by the Municipality, together with an aviary situated in Mitchell Park. These are open daily and afford great opportunities for picnics and family parties for those interested in the study of natural history. Swimming competitions are held several times during the year and there are a number of flourishing swimming clubs in the town. In some of these clubs a special night a week is set apart for the children.

A City Parliament has been organized in Peitermaritzburg, near Durban, for the purpose of enabling young people to gain confidence in speaking and thus become efficient public orators. This interested me as the only thing of its sort that I have come upon in this country.

In Durban, the Sons of England and other groups organize and encourage athletic sports. The Y. W. C. A. has a swimming club, gymnastic and tennis clubs, Girl Guides, Brownies, organized picnics, croquet and pole tennis having for its aim the all-round equal development of the girl of today. Here I found that the Association was keeping in mind the needs of the girl who has to earn her living five and one-half days of the week and making its games and recreation in general more a social factor than professional sport. The Y. W. C. A. had not forgotten its colored girls, and has organized the "Thirty Club" where the natives come for recreation. The day is still far away in Africa when the different races can engage in sport together, but at least a beginning has been made in teaching the youth some of the sports of the older countries, so that when America, Europe, Australia and New Zealand have blazed the trail in international sport, South Africa will be ready to follow in their train.

In Bloemfontein

In Bloemfontein there is the Ramblers' Club with about 800 members where all sports—tennis, hockey, cricket, bowls, football and croquet are played. All the bowling greens and many of the tennis courts are used at night. In the town there are eight smaller sports clubs and three golf courses. There are open air bioscopes and a theatre, and an open air swimming bath. Many

of the large schools have their own swimming baths. There are Boy Scouts and Girl Guides and several gymnasiums and boxing clubs. Here I found several schools of dancing. The women have their own clubs and are keen on sports of all kinds.

In Johannesburg

Johannesburg, 6000 feet above the sea level, is one of the most amazing cities in the world in its phenomenally rapid growth and in its modern and up-to-date plan. In 1886 a few mining shanties struggled along the Reef, one of the bleakest sights imaginable. The land was considered of so little value that farms often changed hands for a team of oxen. On this desolate spot has arisen the largest city of South Africa, with all the modern comforts and luxuries of America and England to make life attractive. Here has been built up a community sanely developing in art, literature, science, music and recreation. A site of eighty acres has been allocated to the University. Another site of 4,000 acres, midway between Johannesburg and Pretoria, in 1904 was given for a Transvaal University. In Joubert Park is the Art Gallery, in which is housed a remarkably fine collection of pictures and lace. The number of parks and sports clubs is very large. The Country Club with its golf, tennis and swimming pool is in the midst of beautiful Auckland Park. The Automobile Club is equally well situated in Killarney Park. The Wanderers' Athletic Ground and Pavilion, thirty acres in extent, is in another park. Here you find cricket, football, tennis courts, and bicycling and a large hall for gymnastics and concerts, which accommodates 2,500 people. There is, too, the Turf Club, which is the best in South Africa.

In Joubert Park there is a very modern well-equipped children's ground but with no director, and it is, in consequence, comparatively little used. There are also a number of public, open air swimming baths. Still others are under construction. The Rifle Range of seventy targets is near the city and is the scene of the great shoot competitions. In the University grounds at Milner Park are tennis courts and fields for football, cricket and hockey. In all branches of sport the University stands high. Rugby teams, soccer, tennis, hockey for men and women, boxing, swimming, cricket, and athletics of all kinds are popular. Since the formation in 1923 of the South Africa Inter-Varsity Athletic Association, athletics have

gone ahead tremendously and the universities have become justly proud of their athletes and football players. There is today a much closer cooperation between the universities.

In Johannesburg there is a Bantu (Native) Men's Social Center, with a membership of 357, whose motto is "Stronger in body, mind, spirit and character." This club is doing its part in safeguarding the leisure time of the natives. It is, perhaps, the best known of any native effort in South Africa. It is very like—in fact, it is a replica of, our American social center. Here one night I heard some of the natives speak and was amazed at their fluency. In this center, which is a large, fine building, all sorts of meetings are held. There is a gymnasium as adequate as any in our American centers where they play basket ball and handball and other games. The volley and handball tournaments have from eight to twenty-eight entrants, and tennis and boxing are popular. In connection with the center a sports ground of nine acres is being developed. There are also practical educational activities, such as bookkeeping, shorthand and typing, and Bible classes. Music forms an important part of the native life and the Glee Club is often called upon to help in the reception of notables. The children have Pathfinders and Swimming Clubs, an orchestra and game classes, and often there is a bioscope for both children and grown-ups.

At Bauerdale, Cape Province, 650 miles north of Capetown, is the only institution in South Africa where whites and blacks are educated together. Much importance is given to military drill and physical education. They have a brass band and here we find whites and blacks playing football together.

In Pretoria

Pretoria, the administrative capital of the Union of South Africa, with a white population of 50,000, is beautifully situated in a cup in the hills. It has a University and a Normal Training College, in both of which there is good sport and plenty of it. Here again one finds large play areas, but as everywhere in this country, no directors. As in Johannesburg, I found people thinking about our playground system in America and wanting literature and information. There are several Rugby Unions so strong that they are referred to as the "Live Wire." They are working for the Inter-School sports and always send their representatives to the Rugby Union. There

are scattered all over the community an astonishing number of tennis courts and cricket pitches. There are several athletic clubs with pavilions and also a good golf course.

A Survey of the Boys of Newark

"The Boys' Work Committee of the Newark Rotary Club finds that increased facilities for recreation and social guidance for boys should exist in the City of Newark.

"We (the committee) believe that the problem of amplifying the boys' social and recreational life is a problem of civic importance, rating with that of education as imparted by the public schools under State mandate.

"Because of its general importance, we believe that the extension and coordination of facilities for this purpose should be considered by a non-sectarian and non-political civic body composed of representatives of organizations now active in the boy life field."

The paragraphs quoted appear at the beginning of the printed report of a *Survey of the Boys of Newark* conducted by the Boys' Work Committee of the Newark, New Jersey, Rotary Club. In securing the information leading to these conclusions, questionnaires were issued to, and answered by, 27,586 boys of the survey age (8 to 17 years). This number represented about 85 per cent. of the public school boy registration of survey age and about 50 per cent. of that of the parochial schools.

Among the findings were the following:

The streets of Newark still provide the main play-places for the majority of city boys. The survey shows that two out of every three of the eight-year-old boys cite the street or vacant lots as their usual places for play when out of school.

There are not enough playgrounds in the city. Despite the progress made by the Board of Education during recent years in improving playgrounds for extension use, nearly half the number of the extension playgrounds still remain unguarded, unsurfaced, unfenced and unsheltered.

Of over 26,000 school boys studied, only about one out of every five belongs to, or is served by, some organized church or school club or associa-

tion, or by some other social organization such as the Boy Scouts, Community House, the "Y." One out of every nine belong to some self-organized small group or gang.

Of over 1000 working boys aged 14 or 15 only one out of every five belong to any sort of organization or club, regular or gang.

The moving picture theatre is the leading commercial amusement in the life of the average boy. Of 26,557 boys studied, 14,125 stated that they went to the pictures once a week, 5,823 at least twice a week, and 5,188 two or three times a month. From the early age of eight, two out of every three boys go to the movies at least once or twice every week.

No statistics on juvenile delinquency are available for Newark apart from Essex County and for the county they are incomplete. Boys furnish ninety per cent of the cases and the general consensus of opinion, local and national, is that the preventable cases become delinquent because of unguarded play activities and the lack of some proper social guidance.

"I know that children learn more by playing freely than they do by studying under pressure. So when I build the school that I want, I shall start with the playground. I believe that clear ideas come only when they are borne along by hands and feet and ears and eyes and noses and voices. I believe that the more action a child gets into his day the better educated child he is that day."—ANGELO PATRI, from "The American City," February, 1928.



A PAGEANT IN SOUTH AFRICA

George, a community of South Africa, in which only 2931 white people live, recently gave a historical pageant to raise funds for tennis courts, play apparatus and other recreation facilities. J. J. De Villers, Principal of the high school, wrote the pageant. Five hundred and fifty men, women and children took part. The scene above shows the Hottentots who defeated the Portuguese under d'Almeida

Beauty as a Factor in Social Life*

By

A. G. RICHMOND,

National Council of Social Service, England.

In discussions concerning social problems it is very often assumed that if improvement is effected in the environmental conditions in which some of the evils of our social organization tend to flourish the evils themselves will be removed. Bad environment, it is argued, lowers standards and depresses the level of conduct; improve the environment and the level of conduct will rise.

This form of reasoning, while in a measure sound, seems to exaggerate the importance of material conditions in the fashioning of human conduct and to relegate to a place of less importance than is properly due to it the possible effect on environment of an abstract standard of values which react from within us upon our external conditions. While clearly better housing, greater security against distress, as provided by national insurance, and all the other beneficent agencies designed to ensure improved conditions of living do react on the standards of life, it is no less true that the value, in terms of human conduct, derived from those improved conditions, is in exact proportion to the degree in which human beings are capable of using them as a means of living a more civilized life. In other words, if the internal standard is that of the external slum, the tendency will be to convert the garden city into a slum.

In all endeavor for reform, therefore, the task is two-fold: to improve external conditions and to increase the capacity for using the improved condition as a means to a deeper and richer life. The latter of these two tasks is much the more difficult and it may be worth while to inquire whether there are any resources, now neglected, which might be developed in an effort to create in ourselves a greater capacity for reaction on our environment from within and whether there is any essential element wanting in our scheme of life today, the lack of which impoverishes our lives.

Before we can discover whether an "essential

element" is lacking in our lives we must be quite clear what the essential elements of a rich and full life are. Without attempting a laborious investigation into what might be a controversial subject, I will assume that the basis of a harmonious life lies in due homage being rendered to the three absolutes—Truth, Goodness and Beauty. The word "due" at once gives rise to differences of opinion as to the relative amount of homage that should be rendered, but over this we need not stumble. It will probably be agreed that, in practice, Goodness unadorned may be singularly unconvincing and unattractive, while Truth, unless illuminated by imagination and worshipped in humility, may be distorted into a monster possessing neither Goodness nor Beauty. The history of religion and the history of knowledge both illustrate how over-emphasis on one of three absolutes, may result in disaster to human happiness. Experience, therefore, goes to show the fundamental soundness of the conception that Truth is so much less Truth in so far as Goodness and Beauty are absent from it, and that Beauty or Truth are less beautiful and true in so far as Goodness is not of them.

Now, if we consider modern conditions of life in the light of this philosophy it can hardly fail immediately to strike us that however much we may be devoting ourselves to the pursuit of Truth and Goodness (and there is room for difference of opinion even here) we certainly pay too little heed to the claims of Beauty, and by Beauty I mean the outward expression of emotional experience in sound and color, in words, form and rhythm. Go back as far as you will into the past and you will find man seeking contact with an ideal state of being through some form of symbolism and finding in sound, color, pattern and movement some compensation for the evils and sorrows of his daily life. Through these media he tried to give expression to his aspiration after a state of being higher than his own and to find a stimulus to seek ever for its realization. In days before written records were kept man found

*From The Social Service Bulletin, February, 1927, published by National Council of Social Service, London.

forms in which to express his joys and fears; in the Dark Ages when the western world became a welter of savagery the tender flower of beauty is found engraved in exquisite patterns on the weapons through which that savagery was expressed; in the Middle Ages no man was so poor nor his life so sordid but he could find an outlet for the expression of his love of beauty in the work of his hands or in song and dance, while in the frequent processions and pageants of religious and industrial ceremonial, in the color and beauty of his church, there was food for the emotional hunger of his soul.

To many today all this is denied, so far denied in fact that we have come to regard what is a fundamental instinct of mankind as something found only in a special class of people and its expression as something outside and apart from the ordinary activities of life. We have grown so accustomed to the drabness, the ugliness, and the lack of beauty in our lives that we have come to accept them as a matter of course; we have forgotten that visible manifestations of Beauty are a means to the apprehension of the invisible and the ideal.

The fact is, that the conditions of our modern urban and industrialized social life deprive us of an association, both active and passive, with what is one of the most powerful means of correcting our standards of value and of bringing harmony and balance into our lives. They rob us of the unconscious influence which Nature exerts upon mankind, and of the opportunity to express in our work the aspiration for beauty which has ever been one of the most civilizing influences in the life of man. If, then, there is any validity in the conception that the value of life depends upon due service being rendered to Truth, to Goodness and to Beauty, we have good reason to believe that the neglect of Beauty is bringing disharmony into our lives, is robbing us of something which helps to counterbalance our crude acquisitive instincts and is thereby weakening our capacity to realize a happier and nobler organization of society.

The first needs of man are food, shelter and warmth—needs which he must always satisfy. But concentration on those needs to the exclusion of others which, if abstract, are no less real, leads to all the miseries which warfare and the exploitation of the weak by the strong involve. Today the principal preoccupation of mankind is the acquisition of wealth and the question of the use

to which that wealth can be put for creating human happiness is too often a secondary consideration, only brought into prominence when the evils created by wealth become unbearable. Thus, with all our knowledge, we are the slaves of our own inventions, we walk the treadmill that we have, with infinite ingenuity, constructed for ourselves.

Man is a complex of forces, and just as in the abstract Truth and Goodness are so much less true and good in so far as Beauty is absent from them, so in our daily experience man's intellectual and ethical growth is so much less full and rich in so far as his emotional experience is weak. Disorder and discord must ensue where the different claims of personality are not met. If the impulse to secure possessions and the primitive kind of security that possessions bring is allowed to occupy too large a part of man's life it may become destructive of the very civilization in which the security we long for resides, and that this is not a mere academic possibility the Great War is one striking indication, and the incessant industrial strife of which the recent Coal Strike was a manifestation is another.

To help in this task of controlling our lives from within we have been endowed with certain instincts and impulses and the love of Beauty is one of these instincts. Behind it lies a force for good which is wasted if not given expression, and may even be diverted into activities which are not good; for force must expend itself, if not fruitfully then harmfully. The instinct for Beauty derives satisfaction both from without and from within. It desires both to receive and to give, to enrich experience by contact with beauty and by creating beauty. If not satisfied all the emotional force that might be used for creative purposes, for bringing beauty into life, will stray into other channels and find expression in manifestations the reverse of beautiful.

I do not suggest that the cultivation of a love of Beauty is the sole cure for all our social ills, but I do suggest that the instinct which craves for Beauty supplies a source of power for counteracting the exercise of our acquisitive instincts to the exclusion of others and for helping us to use the wealth and knowledge with which they provide us for the benefit of human happiness.

Where, then, does this lead us? At the outset of this paper it was suggested that the problem of the reform of our environmental conditions is two-fold; the objective one of improving material

conditions and the subjective one of training ourselves to a higher conception of what civilization implies. I have now tried to show that we have within us a force which only needs recognizing and cultivating in order to create within us an active sense of values which will in turn react vigorously on the physical evils with which we are surrounded. The question, therefore, is how we can set out to bring Beauty into the lives of men, how we can give them the means of satisfying an instinct which hardly knows it exists.

No complete answer to this question can be given, but there is one suggestion that may be made. There are today many among us who possess knowledge and aptitudes which cannot always be utilized in the ordinary forms of personal service and yet could be utilized in bringing more light, more beauty, more contact with great thought and feeling into the lives of those who want it and are dimly conscious of the want.

Cannot this section of the community be called upon for recruits, cannot we develop what may be called a new field of personal service, not to supplant the old, but to help it in its task of reconstructing the weak and the broken and of strengthening men and women in the struggle for a worthier kind of social life?

Efforts are being made—particularly in country districts—to foster greater interest in music and drama. Cannot a more organized attempt be made to help those who live amid the grim environment of some towns to discover and develop their own latent creative power, and through the medium of different forms of art to experience the delight that comes from the exercise of those powers and the strength that comes from contact with beauty in all its forms?

Where To Go?—For Vacation.—An answer to the important question is given by Vacation Service in its 1928 Vacation Guide. The Guide contains a list of 943 selected vacation places in New York, New Jersey, New England and Eastern Pennsylvania, all of which have been personally visited and investigated. It indicates amusements, facilities, distances, rates of listed resorts, and is fully indexed as to Camps for Men and Women, Places with Special Facilities for Young People, Resorts for Restful Quiet, etc.

Copies of the book may be had from Vacation Service, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, New York, at \$1.00 per copy.

Human Association

. . . . Mr. Woods saw these conditions fulfilled in the industrial association of men, in family groups ruled by affection, and of course in worship. But I do not find anywhere in his essay reference to an example of his principle which to me is most illuminating—I mean the field of art and of games. Here emerges a third condition of fruitful association which I will call mutual leadership. In a successful string quartet there is no boss. Each person at times takes the lead, each person evokes from the others something that they did not know was in them. The interesting physical law of sympathetic vibration is here exemplified. If one lifts the dampers from the strings of a piano by putting on the sustaining pedal and then sings loudly any note in the scale, the corresponding piano-string will give out quite a volume of sound. Yet it has not been touched except by the sound waves issuing from the singer's vocal cords. When two singers join in unison, they may quite literally sing each with the other's vocal cords as well as with his own, and thereby each of them may rise to heights unattainable alone. Each of them may be able to reach higher notes than he could touch by himself, and the quality as well as the pitch of each person's tones may be changed. Something like this is what Mr. Woods saw in all the most interesting and valuable forms of human intercourse.

Doubtless he had in mind something like what has been expressed by another settlement worker, Mary P. Follett, in whose recent books we find the idea that when human beings are in unity of association one with another, whether in business, in science, in art, or in conversation, each simultaneously understands the other, evokes new ideas from the other, unites with the other, and thereby progressively improves the quality of their common purpose.

If we desire to carry out the spirit of Robert Woods' life and to make sure that he shall not have died in vain, can we do anything better than to study in the small, intimate groups which settlement life makes possible, the technique and the methods of fruitful human association?—*Robert A. Woods' View of the Sacredness of Human Association*, by Richard C. Cabot, published in *Neighborhood, A Settlement Quarterly*, January, 1928.

Easter Egg Hunts

If all of the eggs used by Lions' Clubs in their Easter Egg Hunts last year were placed end on end and if all of the children who took a part in the Lions' Club Easter Egg Hunts were standing side by side holding hands—in some such fashion a rabid statistician might describe this activity which has taken hold of the clubs in the association like wild fire. In order that the record may be cleared, however, more than 150,000 eggs were hidden by Lions' Clubs and hunted for by closely 50,000 children during the Easter Season of 1927.

In Spokane, Wash., interest in the egg hunt was sharpened by a facsimile letter from a legendary boy who signed himself "your friend, Sammy," and addressed his communication to "Dear Mr. Lions." Starting the letter, "Us kids seen a ad in the chronicle the other night saying as how the Lions' Club was going to give the kids that ain't got no father and no mother a chanct to hunt for Easter Eggs, and everything." The letter brought results, for the Spokane Club hid 110 dozen eggs in the hunt which was conducted especially for three hundred children in the four orphanages of the city.

In Benton, Mo., which boasts of being the smallest town with a Lions' Club, the children were organized in the Community Building and marched out to the place where the hunt was to be conducted and in this way all were given an equal chance at finding the eggs. Prizes were donated by the merchants of the city and given to the lucky children, who carefully searched a twenty acre tract for the right to claim the trophies. Four Missouri counties were represented by the children who had been gathered in from the trade territory surrounding the city.

In Mechanicsburg, Pa., some valuable lessons on the staging of Easter egg hunts were learned by the Lions. While a party of grammar school children was being rounded up some rowdies got into the grounds where the eggs were hidden and made away with a good share of them. However, enough eggs were left to provide a pleasant afternoon for the five hundred children who took part in the real hunt. Rabbits, which had been provided by the club, were not sufficiently impressed by the large crowd of children who were supposed to chase them and refused to budge from their tracks and the rabbit chase resolved itself into a rabbit scramble.

The Easter egg idea was put to a different purpose by the Lions of Canton, Ohio. Instead of the customary egg hunt for all children, a theatre party, with the motion picture "Slide, Kelly, Slide" as the attraction, was staged for the young people of the city, admittance being charged at the rate of one egg per child. The eggs so gathered were then used by the Canton Lions' Club in staging an egg hunt for the nurseries, missions and other institutions and for the distribution in many private homes where the joys of an Easter egg hunt would otherwise not have been known. The entire affair was given in cooperation with the Canton Welfare Confederation and more than two thousand five hundred children paid their novel admission to the benefit show.

Camp Fire Girls, Boy Scouts and all children in or below the grammar school age, were guests of the Auburn, Ala., Lions Club in their egg hunt, which was held on the grounds of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

Texarkana, Arkansas, reports the hunt of their club as a huge success. With well organized committees for publicity, prizes, rounds, lost children and patrolling, the Texarkana Lions were not to be daunted, although rain threatened to disrupt their plans. Two thousand candy eggs, each in a small paper bag, on which was printed the Lions' emblem, were hidden. Several of these bags contained coupons which were redeemed by members of the club. The entire cost of the hunt amounted to twenty-one dollars and fifty cents.

In practically every case where hunts were staged, reports are enthusiastic in their praise of the event and the recognition which it has brought to the Lions Clubs on the part of the youngsters, as well as the elders.

La Junta, Colo., recommends the use of candy eggs because of the success which attended their own hunt this year. Cape Girardeau, Mo., was especially fortunate in choosing candy eggs because of having to postpone their hunt on two successive week ends. They feel that had the thirty thousand eggs, which they used, been other than candy eggs the hunt would not have been held because of spoilage. Longview, Wash., states, "the club used candy eggs this year in lieu of hen eggs and found them much more desirable and sixty per cent cheaper." Their hunt was limited to children of ten years of age and under and in order to entertain the older children a kite flying contest was staged for the boys and a doll contest for the girls.

A Bird House Building Contest in Saginaw

The cooperation of local libraries was one of the features of the successful Bird House Building Contest, held in Saginaw, Michigan, last spring, directed by the Department of Recreation and sponsored by the Junior Board of Commerce.

A shelf of books was set aside for the use of children. The books were as follows:

Permanent Bird Houses—Gladstone Califf
Bird Houses and How to Build Them—N. Dearborn

Carpentry and Mechanics for Boys—A. N. Hall

Handicraft for Handy Boys—A. N. Hall

Bird Houses and How to Build Them—U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin No. 609.

Home for Birds—U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1456

Boy Bird House Architecture—Baxter

Permanent Bird Houses—Califf

How to Have Bird Neighbors—Patterson

Harper's Outdoor Book for Boys—page 29-37

At the end of the contest the houses were placed in an exhibit at the public libraries.

Rules for the Contest

Bird Houses were grouped in four classes and a first and second prize awarded in each class. Feeding stations and boxes were grouped in one class. Painted bird houses were barred, the contest being opened only to those which were shellacked, stained or entered plain.

Judging

The judging was on the following basis:

Practicability	40%
Workmanship	35%
Uniqueness and Originality.....	15%
Method of Ventilation and Cleaning.....	10%

Awards

The school entering the largest percentage per capita of houses received a trophy from the Department of Recreation. The boy or girl winning first place in each group received as an award a

week's visit at a summer camp. The winner of second place was permitted to choose a year's subscription to a monthly magazine.

Easter Monday in Baltimore

The Easter Egg Rolling Contests held on Easter Monday in the parks of Baltimore, Maryland, have become increasingly popular. Last year over 8,000 children took part and over 9,000 friends and relatives enjoyed the delightful scene.

In Druid and Patterson Parks the contests were conducted under the auspices of the Playground Athletic League and the East End Improvement Association. The opening of the contests was preceded by a dance given by eight small children dressed as bunnies on the green slope in front of the Mansion House, where 2,000 bright colored eggs had been placed in huge nests.

On different parts of the field eight large pennants were set up, the colors corresponding to those of the eggs. Each child chose an egg and then ran to the pennant of the color matching his egg. In this way the children were divided into groups of eight and each group had its race. In each race the eggs were started at the top of the hill and the children whose eggs went the greatest distance won a prize. The prizes were gold and silver eggs; a gold egg to the child whose egg went farthest and a silver egg to the second one in each group.

White rabbits selected from the various playground groups and costumed by the Playground Athletic League for the occasion added to the artistic effect of the scene. These rabbits assisted by showing the children participating in the races how they were to be run. After the first event the children were let loose in the grounds where the eggs lay and playground directors held three contests for prizes. These consisted of hop and run races, circle games and spoon races.

This will be the fourth year that Baltimore children have celebrated Easter by rolling eggs on Easter Monday. This early spring custom is followed in many cities all over the world going back to the custom in old England when the people celebrated by rolling down Greenwich Hill.

Rich Men and Key Men*

For what reason, through the ages, have men been given rest from work? They have been given rest in order that they might come back refreshed to do more work. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." The more sweat, the more bread. The more work and the less rest, the more goods to use. These rules have held from the very beginning until just yesterday. These laws have governed throughout all the ages of scarcity; they have obtained during all this time that there was not enough to go around. America was destined to make the first change in the laws. Amalthaea's horn fitted with electric motors, a power plant installed in the cornucopia, machinery set up in a land of milk and honey—the result was bound to be profusion, more than enough to go around. New conditions teach new laws; there are bound to be new rules to fit the new condition of more than enough to go around.

In the profusion circumstance, work is no longer the chief necessity. Leisure becomes a necessity, too, a necessity that is at least coordinate with work. Leisure is no longer important just in terms of work. It is important on its own account. Today there are two pillars to industry where yesterday there was but one; one pillar is still the worker's work, the other is the worker's leisure.

No matter what our workers think to get with their eight-hour day, their seven-hour day, whether it be time for physical recreation, whether they want mere negative escape from the grind of machinery or opportunity for reading and general culture—whatever the conscious aims, we can be sure of one thing their leisure is to bring. There is no longer any question what is the purpose that will be served when they have succeeded in setting the Creator an example and resting from their labors on two days out of the seven instead of only one. The five-day worker will have two full days in which to use the goods he has been making, to wear out his automobile, to use up tires and gas, making place for more automobiles, tires and gas, and all those other things, vegetable and mineral, which industry must keep turning out,

which must be taken away from the mouth of the machine if the energy stored there is not to be dammed up and an explosion to follow. We can no longer spare the spare time. Leisure efficiency is to be as important as labor efficiency—there can be no doubt of that.

The money-maker could operate labor efficiency. It is impossible for him to operate leisure efficiency. The money-maker's talents matched the scarcity circumstance. He knew how to function usefully, even if ignobly, in the periods when work was the thing to which an employer kept his eye ever single. An economic age in which leisure is an asset is as different from an economic age in which leisure is a liability as politics is different from navigation. The talents to the front of industry when the highest prosperity is conditioned on the most possible work to be got out of men are not the talents to show the way when the highest prosperity depends on the most possible leisure to be allowed men.

. . . . To these new men I am describing, leisure appears so right and natural that they are not conscious of it any more than a fish is conscious of the water or a bird of the air. The parts in them are geared to this driving force of the Industrial Age. They could not function at all—indeed, they did not function at all—in any other age. They were born with the leisure sense, the profusion sense, the new industrial sense. It will never bother them that workers watch the clock, for when the hand marks the end of the production day it is also pointing to the beginning of the consumption day. It will not fret them if men come to work only four hours and rest twelve hours out of the day, if four-twelve be the combination which opens the door of the profusion chest.

. . . . We saw that those who were to point the direction had no designs upon our liberty; their eyes were not on our pockets; they had no interest in "taking the bread out of our children's mouths," in "enslaving us." For that matter they had no interest in keeping us free, either, except as we must be free to consume goods. Their business, their aims, ambitions, purposes, passions, their function—all were in terms of things, all were centered in things. Their interest was in things and not in us. Their power was over things and not over us.—From *Rich Men and Key Men*, by Samuel Strauss, published in the *Atlantic Monthly*, December, 1927.

*Courtesy of The Atlantic Monthly.

Boy's Club Dramatics*

By

A. B. HINES,

Director of the Madison Square Boys' Club Federation, New York City

Dramatics are now considered an essential part of the Boys' Club program. As manual work develops, the dexterity of hand and eye, athletics the coordination of the body, dramatics "strengthens the memory, moderates the tone and emphasis of voice and pronunciation, procures good assurance and likewise insures youth to the faces of men." We cannot ask any part of our program to furnish more to the boy than will his participation in some of the many forms of dramatics.

It is the opportunity of the Boys' Club movement to bring to the underprivileged boy, whom it so effectively reaches, that stimulating force which is likely to be crushed out: namely, his imagination. The boy very seldom rises beyond the height of the picture which he has created in his own mind of his place in the world. Success without imagination is impossible, and if we give dramatics its proper place in the program for the underprivileged boy we can develop an appreciation of literature, history, and his country. Through dramatics we can offer him the chance, if only for a little while, to be the character he has dreamed. We can offer him the chance to feel the emotions of the men of history, and allow him to live in the yesterdays and the tomorrows. It has been said, "The Boy is dramatic as if his whole vocation were endless imitation."

The attractiveness of successful programs for boys, such as scouting and woodcraft, lies in their dramatic appeal to the boy's imagination. It is not the mind or the body alone which this dramatic program aims to train, but rather the man that is the boy. Baseball and basketball are considered particularly valuable because they develop cooperation, fair play, and quick thinking. Dramatics teaches all of these. A play is a team game, impossible of success without the finest cooperation and support of every individual. In no game is each player so dependent upon the other as in a play. The long hours of rehearsals necessary

before a presentable public appearance can be made requires stick-to-itiveness, self-sacrifice, and the ability to sustain difficult work. All of which is as excellent training in carrying on under difficulties in the game of life as is an athletic contest.

HOW TO INTEREST THE BOY IN DRAMATICS

"How can I get the boys interested?" is a question always asked the writer whenever he has talked to a group of active workers with boys. The old-fashioned acting charade is a good place to start the younger boys in dramatics. The next step is the pantomime which can be used in a competitive form. The story-acting method is very good also. The boys are told a story and encouraged to reproduce it in their own way. Among boys there is always a demand for athletic material and the leader might suggest that funds could be secured by giving an entertainment. If some settlement or other organization is presenting a play, have the boys whom you want to interest in dramatic work visit this play and suggest that they might like to give a play themselves. Invite some other boys' organization to give a play at your club house and have your boys give an entertainment in return.

To interest the older boys in a dramatic program, the first play must be made a success, and from then on the boys will consider it an honor to play with your organization. Have the boys visit a play which you feel they are capable of giving, and arrange to have them meet some of the actors after the performance. A well-known professional can always interest the boys if he will come and talk to them. Secure an invitation from some of the advanced amateur organizations to have your boys attend their dress rehearsal. Utilize the few boys you have who may be inclined to dramatics as a nucleus to build up a dramatic group. When they have started the play, be sure to let your friends know about it.

*Excerpts from a lecture given at Teachers College, Columbia University, October 26, 1927. The course was given in cooperation with the Federation of Boys' Clubs.

This advertising will help to secure the boys' desire to make a good showing.

The first worthwhile play given by the Madison Square Boys' Club was started as a result of a suggestion by a group club member that the club give *Strife*, by John Galsworthy, a play which this boy had read. The boys voted that this was the play they wanted to give, and the leader of the club, realizing the difficulties of the play but not wanting to destroy their interest, suggested that since it would be an expensive undertaking the boys should underwrite it to the extent of five dollars each. The group did this and the play was enthusiastically received by a critical audience.

DRAMATICS AS AN EDUCATIONAL ASSET

If vocational classes exist for the purpose of discovering the latent talent of the boy and finding for him the work at which he will be the happiest, then dramatic work has a definite place in the educational program of a boys' work organization. Not only do we want to discover in the boy his talent for manual trades, but also his talent for salesmanship, business, the stage and the professions.

Dramatics is one of the best ways in which the boy can be taught proper English, poise, public speaking, and appreciation of the beautiful and worthwhile. The boy is underprivileged who does not have a chance to take part in a play in which he has the opportunity to become familiar with the best there is in that line and to accustom himself to appearing before the public. Francis Bacon has said, "Good plays are the best remedy to expel sub-rustic bashfulness, unresistible timorousness, which is apt in riper years to drown many good parts in men of singular endowment."

The list of plays produced by boys' clubs reads like the productions of the Art Theatres; Dunsany, Galsworthy, Tarkington, and Shakespeare are not unfamiliar names to the boys' club players. The dramatic presentation of his thoughts is natural to a boy. If simplicity is the keynote of art, then the best work of modern authors is possible for boys' clubs. It is not surprising to find the Union League Boys' Club of Chicago starting their dramatic life with *As You Like It*, since we know that boys were so adept at dramatics in the fifteenth century that they displaced the adult entertainers at the royal courts by producing plays entitled *Iphigenia*, *Alemaeon*, *Scipio*, and *Ency-*

clopedea-Viva. The best plays are none too good for the boy.

RECREATIONAL VALUE OF DRAMATICS

From a recreational angle dramatics are an asset to any program working with boys. Organizations as a rule work through groups which have a common interest and which may be social, educational, athletic or industrial. It is a common practice to have these groups assemble en masse once a week. At these large assemblies lectures are given, motion pictures are shown, and an entertainment is furnished by professional talent or artists of note who have volunteered their services. The expense involved in these entertainments is large and the only return for it is the amusement of the boys. Dramatics will be a great asset to the boys' work program if the talent of the boys rather than that of hired performers is used to furnish entertainments for these occasional assemblies. Such a method has been used with success by assigning to one of the club groups the job of entertaining the rest of the club for half an hour, allowing them time enough to prepare a good entertainment. The Scouts, Woodcraft League, Rangers, Pioneers, gym classes or other groups can very readily furnish from twenty to thirty minutes of an entertaining nature which will hold the audience and at the same time give the boys something to do which is both amusing and educational and which costs a great deal less than any other form.

The larger units in an organization, such as the men's club, senior club, intermediates, and juniors, can be given a night when they, as a whole, can be put on the program. These various groups can be scheduled so that there will be a regular program of entertainment furnished by the boys, each knowing far enough ahead so as to have time for preparation. An entertainment by the boys and for the boys develops initiative, cooperation, and allows a larger number of boys to take part in the club activities, stimulating the esprit d'corps and costing much less than paid entertainers.

Dramatics carried out in this way not only furnishes a recreational program but gives the group clubs something to do at their meetings. Volunteer workers are frequently at a loss to know what to do with a group of boys whom they have to meet each week, for an hour or two in a small room. How to hold and interest these boys in worth while things is a severe task to assign to

an inexperienced volunteer worker. Charades, pantomime, storytelling, and preparation for small plays furnish the leader with material which he can carry out successfully, as he does not need to be a professional coach to put it across with the boys.

The drama is a composition written to portray life and I should include in the term "dramatic program," social and educational entertainments which demand interpretative action on the part of the participants. A dramatic program for boys would then recognize the following as having dramatic value:

- Minstrel Shows
- Annual Exhibitions
- Charades
- Tableaux
- Story Acting
- Mock Trails
- Holiday Celebrations
- Pantomimes
- Vaudeville
- Farces and Comedies
- Melodramas
- Fantasies
- Full length plays

DRAMATICS AS A FINANCIAL ASSET

Many boys' work organizations rely for their income upon entertainments. When the boys want gymnasium suits, the woman's auxiliary new curtains, or the camp rowboats, the first means suggested is usually an entertainment. The better the type of entertainment presented, the more it costs to produce, because good work cannot be done cheaply. The reward of good work may not be immediately felt at the box office, but in the long run a well done piece of work will pay for itself in new friends and increased contributions.

The box office receipts from a well produced play are only part of the reward of well done dramatic work. A good play once a year, well produced, offers the supporters of the organization the opportunity to bring prospective contributors to see the work of the club. Many people will come to see a play who could not be induced to come and see the club work in any other way. As a means of acquainting the public and presenting the work to supporters, there is no better method than dramatics.

PUBLICITY VALUE OF DRAMATICS

The dramatic form of entertainment can be used to secure publicity and to sell to the com-

munity the gospel of the "worthwhileness" of work for boys. To attract the attention of the public, the work must be presented dramatically. A class in cobbling may be only a group of boys mending their own shoes in some out-of-the-way corner of a club building, but when that same group presents in a small play the complete story of leather, immediately a much larger audience is interested and cobbling becomes a publicity asset. The Boys' Club of Passaic, N. J., have a traveling troupe of minstrels who appear frequently before the local civic and fraternal organizations, much to the benefit of the club as well as to the boys participating. The American Child Health Organization has found it can popularize the idea of sound bodies for the children of this country by presenting their story in the form of a play.

The Woodcraft League of America have a program for their council meetings, which has been used for the purpose of presenting the year's work at the closing of the winter's season. Each class, or group, in this council meeting becomes a unit, and presents at the proper time evidences of the work they have been doing. The class in cooking exhibits an apple pie or biscuits. The candy class pulls taffy and distributes kisses among the audience. The printing class contributes the program which they have printed, and the art class exhibits totems. The entertainment is furnished by the boys from the glee club or the orchestra. They challenge other boys to exhibitions of their special talent, so that songs, recitations, folk dancing and gymnasium feats are worked in as part of an enjoyable entertainment. The audience enjoys a living report of the year's work presented in this dramatic form.

Never have I seen the boy as the hope of the world more dramatically presented than at the "America Making Exhibition" some years ago in the 71st Regiment Armory. The stage represented America, the land to which the races of the world were immigrating and bringing their peculiar contributions to enrich this land. Those of the very old world were led by Leif Erickson, and when these Vikings, Portuguese, Spaniards, Negroes, and Englishmen had gathered on the stage, another group representing the French, Dutch, Finnish, Scotch, Irish, Slovak, Belgian, Pole, Hungarian, Greek, Armenian, Russian, Ukrainian, and Lithuanian, assembled. Then an adolescent boy, representing future Americans, stepped to the center of this picturesque group, the embodiment of the hope of all these people. He was raised to

their shoulders as the Liberty Bell tolled and a trumpet sounded. Then the immense audience joined with those on the stage in singing *The Star Spangled Banner*. So can the adolescent boy be presented to the public if it is to be awakened to the tremendous possibilities of the boy.

The boy is the best advertisement of the Boys' Club.

Plays for Men and Boys

JUNIOR LIST

(Please order directly from Publisher or Bookshop. Addresses on last page.)

He May Be President, by Leon Edward Joseph. 1 act. 27 characters. Interior. A boy learns through a dream of famous presidents that history may be very interesting. French. 30c. No royalty

The Poor Boy Who Became a Great Warrior, by Perry Boyer Corneau. 2 acts. 10 characters. Exterior. The poor boy of the tribe goes on the war path with the braves and captures the medicine stick single handed. Old Tower. 40c. No royalty

The Discovery, by Herman Ould. 1 act. 7 characters. Exterior. Mutiny threatens Columbus near the end of his first voyage, in a stirring episode laid aboard the flagship of the expedition. French. 30c. Royalty, \$5

The Animal Convention, by Charles Noel Douglas. 1 act. 13 characters. Interior. A humorous sketch in which the barnyard animals hold an indignation meeting to protest their various wrongs. M. Witmark and Sons. 35c. No royalty

Tatters, by Richard Burton. 1 act. 4 characters. Interior. A humorous, pathetic, and appealing sketch which champions the under dog in the social struggle. Well adapted to boys' schools. French. 30c. Royalty, \$5

The Pathfinder, by Herman Ould. 1 act. 5 characters and as many others as desired. Exterior. An incident in the life of David Livingston at the time of his African exploration. Deeply religious. French. 30c. Royalty, \$5

The Boy Who Went, by Laurie Y. Erskine. 1 act. 1 man, 14 boys, any number of extras. Interior. Excellent play for Boy Scout Troops, plenty of thrills. Penn Publishing Co. 25c. No royalty

Little John and the Miller Join Robin Hood's Band, by Perry Boyer Corneau. 7 characters and extras. 2 exterior scenes. A lively dramatization of the beguiling Miller and stalwart John in Sherwood Forest. Old Tower. 40c. No royalty

The Perry Boys, by Harold Strong Latham. 3 scenes. 10 characters. 1 interior. 1 exterior. The boys' club undertakes to reform a young "tough" and finally succeeds through the inspiration of Commodore Perry's bravery and resolution. French. 30c. No royalty

Fingers, by the staff of the Big Brother Movement, Inc. 4 acts. 18 characters. Interior. A melodrama centering around a boys' club, showing the influence of the club on underprivileged boys. French. 30c. No royalty

The Oaten Cakes, by Rea Woodman. 3 scenes. 8 boys and extras. 2 exteriors. 1 interior. The familiar story of the Saxon king pleasingly dramatized. The cottager's wife may be played by a boy. Eldridge Entertainment House. 15c. No royalty

Ten Boys' Farces, by Eustace M. Peixotto. Includes "The Last Rehearsal," "The Teacher's Pet," "Chips Off the Old Block," and others. Not noteworthy for literary value but amusing and easy to produce. Baker. 40c. No royalty

It Will Be All Right on the Night, by Jaxon Knox. 1 act. 9 characters. 1 interior. A farce showing the difficulties of a dramatic club coach. Very funny. French. 30c. No royalty

Gassed, by Bessie W. Springer. 1 act. 5 characters. Interior. A comedy showing the lighter side of life at a middle west university. Recommended for the older boys in the junior group. French. 30c. No royalty

SENIOR LIST

The Laziest Man in the World, by Carl Webster Pierce. 1 act. 4 characters. Interior. Two burglars enter the wrong apartment, are discovered, and one of them loses the distinction of being the world's laziest man in a most amusing scene. French. 30c. No royalty

- The Girl*, by Edward Peple. 1 act. 3 characters. Interior. A young man attempts to eliminate his rival through a hair-raising bit of deception but finds himself out-tricked in a superbly clever climax. French. 50c. Royalty, \$10
- The Pie and the Tart*, by Mathurin Dondo. 1 act. 4 characters. Exterior. Two vagabonds secure a toothsome meal through a bit of dexterous thievery executed with nimble Villon-esque humor. The one woman's part may be played by a boy or the lines may be spoken behind the scene. Appleton. 50c. Royalty, \$10
- Two Blind Men and a Donkey*, by Mathurin Dondo. 1 act. 6 characters. Exterior. A clever comedian extricates two blind beggars from a dilemma when each believes the other has been given a ducat to pay for a feast they have consumed. Appleton. 50c. Royalty, \$10
- A Night at an Inn*, by Lord Dunsany. 1 act. 8 characters. Interior. Three sailors, under the direction of a gentleman thief, steal the ruby eye of an Indian idol and come to a hideous end when the idol claims his lost eye. A popular thriller with sensational supernatural effects. French. 50c. Royalty, \$10
- The Glittering Gate*, by Lord Dunsany. 1 act. 2 characters. Exterior. Two thieves arrive at the gate of Heaven and attempt to enter. When the gate finally opens they find only an empty void through which is heard the sound of mocking laughter. Comic and ironic. French. 50c. Royalty, \$10
- Action*, by Holland Hudson. 1 act. 12 characters. Interior. A travesty in which a dramatic director follows the advice of his critics and produces a play containing all their suggestions. The result is a piece of rapid-fire nonsense, amusing and enlightening. Appleton. 50c. Royalty, \$10
- The Net*, by Percival Wilde. 1 act. 4 characters. Interior. A well known burglar notifies a safe company that their new burglar proof safe is not beyond his skill and demonstrates his claim in an act of comedy, mystery and surprise. Baker. 35c. Royalty, \$5
- The Traitor*, by Percival Wilde. 1 act. 7 characters and extras. Interior. The colonel, realizing that there is a traitor in the regiment, forces him to expose himself by a clever piece of strategy. Vivid characterization and high interest with strong ending. Baker. 35c. Royalty, \$5
- The Lost Silk Hat*, by Lord Dunsany. 1 act. 5 characters. Exterior. A young man, finding that he has left his hat in the house of his fiancée with whom he has quarrelled, tries to regain it by various amusing subterfuges. Clever lines. French. 50c. Royalty, \$10
- Marse Covington*, by George Ade. 1 act. 5 characters. Interior. Marse Covington, an impoverished Southern aristocrat, is saved the disgrace of being put out of a gambling house by a faithful old Negro. Delightful character delineation with a touch of pathos. French. 50c. Royalty, \$5
- Nettie*, by George Ade. 1 act. 5 characters. Interior. Three men find themselves equally tricked by Nettie, the diligent and delectable gold digger, who appears only as her character is reconstructed by the baffled suitors. French. 50c. Royalty, \$5
- Four Plays for Male Characters*, by H. M. Vernon. Including "The Case of Johnny Walker," an especially good play of intrigue at detective headquarters; "'Something' in the City," a play of modern English business; "All Men Are Fools," dealing with the vicissitudes of love at a British army post in India, and "Squeaky," in which a prison governor is also a clever psychologist. Four excellent plays. French. 75c. Royalty, \$5
- Moonshine*, by Arthur Hopkins. 1 act. 2 characters. Interior. A moonshiner captures a revenue officer whom he intends to kill. The officer, through a shrewd trick, inveigles him not only into refusing to kill him but into insisting upon his captive leaving the cabin at once. French. 35c. Royalty, \$5
- If Men Played Cards as Women Do*, by George S. Kaufman. 1 act. 4 characters. Interior. A brilliant satire in which men gravely discuss servants, clothes, and scandal across the bridge table. Recommended only for a sophisticated audience. French. 30c. Royalty, \$5
- Four of a Kind*, by Constance Wilcox. 1 act. 5 characters. Exterior. A melodrama of the sea in which four rogues attempt to steal the Votive pearls from a ruined monastery but are out-witted by a priest. French. 35c. Royalty, \$5
- Undertones*, by Phoebe Hoffman. 1 act. 4 characters. Interior. A father is influenced by the ghost of his youth to sympathize with his son's love affair. French. 30c. Royalty, \$5
- The Medicine Show*, by Stuart Walker. 1 act.

- 3 characters. Exterior. An amusing study of rural American types portrayed by two clodhoppers and a quack doctor. In "Portmanteau Plays." Appleton. \$2.50. Royalty, \$10
- The Rising of the Moon*, by Lady Gregory. 1 act. 4 characters. Exterior. A homeless fugitive from the law, disguised as a ballad singer, so wins the sympathy of a sergeant of police that the officer assists him to escape the law, though there is a reward for his detection. French. 50c. Royalty, \$5
- In the Zone*, by Eugene O'Neill. 1 act. 9 characters. Interior. Sailors on a steamer crossing the war zone suspect one of their number to be a spy because of a small box which he has been concealing. In a strong denouement it is discovered that the box contains letters from a former sweetheart, renouncing him because he is a drunkard. Fine dialogue. In "The Moon of the Caribbees," Modern Library, Inc. 95c. Royalty, \$15
- Bound East for Cardiff*, by Eugene O'Neill. 1 act. 11 characters. Exterior. A tragedy in which the essential kindness of a group of sailors is shown beneath their rough exteriors. Little action but intensely dramatic. Requires experienced players. In "The Moon of the Caribbees," Modern Library, Inc. 95c. Royalty, \$15
- Boots*, by Ransom Rideout. 1 act. 4 characters. Interior. An innkeeper, a cook, a coachman and a veteran of the World War are involved in a tense and terrible scene centering around the handsome boots worn by the veteran. The action takes place in the kitchen of a Russian tavern. Appleton. 50c. Royalty, \$10
- The Brink of Silence*, by E. E. Galbraith. 1 act. 4 characters. Interior. An antarctic explorer, learning that his wife believes him dead and has married again, remains in the south under an assumed name. When his son, returning from a successful expedition, stops at the cabin, the father glories in the young man's achievement but does not make himself known. In "Short Plays of Various Types," edited by Milton W. Smith. Charles E. Merrill Co. 75c. Royalty, \$5
- Just Two Men*, by Eugene Pilot. 1 act. 2 characters. Exterior. Melodramatic father-son plot. Colorful and tense little drama of the sea. French. 30c. Royalty, \$10
- The Game of Chess*, by Kenneth S. Goodman. 1 act. 4 characters. Interior. A thriller in which a Russian aristocrat plays a metaphorical game of chess with a man who has come to kill him. His superior wit brings about the suicide of the peasant. Swartout. 50c. Royalty \$10 if admission is charged, \$5 if no admission is charged
- Release*, by Edward H. Smith. 1 act. 5 men. Interior. Four jailed burglars, one a murderer, but all implicated in the crime, throw a coin to determine which of the group shall sacrifice himself for the others. Thrilling action and startling climax. Remington. 40c. Royalty, \$10
- The Zone Police*, by Richard Harding Davis. 1 act. 4 characters. Interior. A police officer in the Canal Zone arrests an officer in the army who is a confirmed drunkard. The play shows a trick which the police officer uses to make the other realize his condition. French. 30c. Royalty, \$5
- Brains*, by Martin Flavin. 1 act. 3 characters. Exterior. Three desperate ship-wrecked sailors plot for one another's lives. Obtainable only in volume, "Brains and Other Plays." French. \$1.60. Royalty, \$10
- That's My Hat*, by Doty Hobart. 1 act. 8 characters. Especially good for banquets. The one woman may be played by a man. An amusing skit concerning the ownership of a hat. French. 30c. Royalty, \$5
- The Ghost of Jerry Bundler*, by W. W. Jacobs and Charles Rock. 1 act. 7 characters. Interior. Several men gathered at an English tavern tell ghost stories. A bet is made that no ghost can frighten one of the party and is won by another who disguises himself as the ghost of a bandit, long dead. An old favorite. French. 30c. Royalty, \$5
- The Touch of Truth*, by H. M. Walbrook. 1 act. 2 characters. Interior. An aspiring young actor convinces an older actor who is trying to discourage him that he has unusual dramatic ability by doing a bit of acting so powerfully that the older man mistakes it for reality. French. 30c. Royalty, \$5
- The Gray Overcoat*, by William R. Randall. 1 act. 3 characters. Interior. A melodrama in which the police inspector, the brilliant detective and the thief are involved in exciting action ending in the establishment of better relations between the inspector and detective. French. 30c. Royalty, \$5

(Concluded on page 58)

Finding Joy in the Open*

By

BERTHA CHAPMAN CADY

Will you go with me out for a tramp through the park or along the river shore this morning? There is something peculiarly invigorating about an early walk just at dawn, always a time of greatest glory, freshness and music, especially during these weeks of Spring awakening.

It seems that the whole world is moving northward. Robins, bluebirds, woodpeckers, blackbirds, song sparrows are here and each day one meets new friends and so will it be for weeks to come. Travelers on their way from South America to Labrador—warblers: myrtle, black-throated green, and yellow; catbirds, thrashers, thrushes, tanagers, orioles, vireos and fly catchers—an army of them, coming like waves of a world wide ocean, some to stay, others merely pausing for rest and food. The trees are blossoming in rich reds and gold, yet how often I find that this tree blossom time is quite unknown to the man and woman with whom one works and plays. Have you seen the red glow on the elm twigs? It is already beginning to turn to the misty green of tender seed disks; no, not yet leaves. Are you watching the full tassels of the poplars, cottonwoods and alders swinging in the breeze? Do you know the crimson tongues of the hazel or do only their slender catkins win your attention? You have two kinds of flowers in all these; one having only stamens and the other having only pistils. Have you seen the velvet fronds of the ferns uncoil where skunk cabbages are blooming, while flies and bees hunt them out for their first taste of nectar and pollen?

I hope everyone who may be listening in has felt the quickening that comes with Spring and it comes as naturally as the air we breath. It brings us back from a walk in the woods or fields enriched and the fresh sweetness of the wild things we meet by the way will linger in our memories for days.

But I hear some one saying out there that such talk is all right for some few fortunate souls but not for those who live in crowded cities or ugly narrow little places. The hurry, the ugliness, is all too often within and we can, to a great extent,

shut it out and know that the spot of earth on which we stand is the most wonderful spot on earth. In this spirit we begin to remember that man did not make the earth nor the heavens but that we are, in truth, standing on holy ground. Have you ever really *seen* the wonders spread before you? Heaven and earth unite to supply you with infinite variety of nature material. It is about you everywhere. You can't get away from it: on the wing, under foot, hiding in holes and in crevices, in the tree top, curled in the leaves, sheltered in the blossom and the seed. It is sharing with us our home and garden, our shop and market cart. By day it soars and sings and calls, by night it prowls and hoots and howls. The day brings us the rustle of busy lives; the night brings us peace and best of all it gives us the stars.

Do you lack the joy of all this? Then, indeed, the lack must be within yourself for all is there awaiting you if you have the eyes to see and ears to hear. Do you know the secrets of the trees, the butterflies, birds, toads, snails, and spiders or are you walking through life as one in sleep? Every hour of your day might be made richer by a little patient effort in forming the habit of seeing things and wondering about those things you see. Whether you spend time indoors or out, there is always a bit of fancy here, a fact or two there out of which to build a romance, a tragedy, a fulfillment or a sacrifice. Every living thing about us, be it the wee conies harvesting hay amid the bleak storm-riven cliffs or the ant beneath our feet, has a story to tell and there is always an adventure in discovery awaiting just around the corner.

Why, there is a tale of other worlds, of other times, lurking in the commonplace vegetables you are going to prepare for dinner. The tomato for your salad was once the love apple used to adorn the mantle shelf of your grandfathers but no one dreamed of eating it—for being a relation of the night shades it was supposed to be poisonous. Its closest neighbor on the market shelf is our old familiar Irish potato which came to us from far off South America. Yet, it had to cross the At-

*A radio talk over WEAf.

lantic three times before it reached England. It was early brought into Mexico then across to Spain by the early explorers, by Cortez after his conquest, back again to Georgia and later across to England by Sir Walter Raleigh and thence into Ireland. A much traveled vegetable this, yet would I venture to guess you do not even know what part of the plant you are eating. Is it root, stem, seed or what? And why, since it is a native of South America, do we call it Irish? And what other relative of these two distinguished members of our household have I now at home ready to be sliced, dipped and fried for my own dinner? It is beautifully purple. Have you guessed it? And the oranges we eat: where did they originally come from? and how do we get Mediterranean sweets, navels and bloods? Where does the banana come from? Do they have flowers to make their fruits and where are the seeds kept?

Why do we say our geranium, or pelargonium really, is related to the golden nasturtium which will soon be blossoming in our gardens? Nasturtium is not a very good name either—for it was given by the earliest discoverers of this plant far away in Africa merely because it bit their tongues as the water cress had done at home. Therefore the two, to these simple souls, must be related. Water cress really belongs to the mustards as do the radishes, cabbages and many other vegetables. By the way do you know the old superstition about the radish? If you will wear a wreath of purple radish blossoms on your head you will never be annoyed by evil spirits or witches weaving spells about you or glaring at you with an evil eye. To go back to our nasturtium, or tropiolum, meaning a pile of trophies which is a better name for them. If you look back to the Roman hordes returning from battle and think of the pile of shields and helmets in the market place or forum you will recognize the reason for the name tropiolum. Remember this when you look at your plants with their leaves so like round shining shields and the gay little helmet-shaped blossoms.

And why should we fail to recall, as we find our first Jack-in-the-pulpit, that here we are fortunate in having the northern-most adventurers of a very distinguished family whose members spread far over the world? Though Jack is often diminutive in our cooler north, his tropical relatives are lusty fellows. The taro plants of the Pacific islands supply the natives with food as do the elephant ear and dasheen. You may remember the great expectations we had a few years

ago of the dasheen supplementing the potato crop. The calla lily is another well known relative of Jack's though of course it isn't a lily at all. I wonder if you have seen the white pollen clinging to the yellow spike of stamens and looked deep in the calla's cup to find the pistils and the seeds. The white sheath is not at all like petals. It is a spathe. Tulips are gorgeous now—no wonder the pixies put their babies in them to be cradled by the wind. Of course, it is the fairies who gave them their dainty colors and sweet odor.

Now I have told you some stories just to stir your curiosity about some familiar objects. Let us see how keen your eyes are and what ears are for. Will you take your pencil and jot down the answers to these questions? Try yourself out? Let's have a little game and see who wins. We test the children to see how wise they are; let's test ourselves for fun.

1. What native bush is now a mass of golden blossoms? Another beside the forsythia, as it is not a native.

2. What butterfly is coming from its winter hiding place with under wings mottled like the charred wood against which it is resting?

3. What bird is carrying mud to build his best foundations?

4. What call note are we hearing from our familiar little chickadee?

5. What part of the plant am I eating as I nibble at a clove?

6. How many eyelids on each eye has my pet cat? Some say one, two?

7. What secret does the willow hold—on one bush I find all gold dusted pussies; on another all are rough and green?

8. A spider just ran across the reading stand and dropped on her web to the floor; did she go down head first or body first?

9. Where does the web come from?

10. The high holes, or yellow hammers, are calling across the fields real spring messages to their mates. They are woodpeckers, of course, but how have they broken the family traditions in their dining habits? Look at their toes.

Well, what is your nature I Q? and do I hear you saying, "Ask me another"? To understand what you see in nature is indeed to gain one of the greatest resources of life.

Start your "Signs of Spring" calendar at once. Will you write me some of the charming things you add to it? Why not inaugurate a nature week

(Concluded on page 56)

The Church at Play

A MAY DAY POETRY TOURNAMENT

BY

EUGENE RODMAN SHIPPEN,

Second Church, Boston, Massachusetts.

The Second Church in Boston (1649), Puritan in tradition, is today courting beauty and reviving customs which stern Cotton Mather, one of its early ministers, would have condemned as pagan. May Day has now for some years been celebrated with seasonable rites, the minister of the church bringing to his work some of the spirit of the Playground and Recreation Association with which he became acquainted when he was with War Camp Community Service.

Last year the festival was somewhat elaborated. At seven o'clock the neighborhood was aroused with a fanfare of trumpets, followed by the Oxford May Day hymn, *Te Deum Patrem Colimus*, Gounod's *Domine, Salvam Fac*, and the old English glee, "My Love's Like a Red, Red Rose," sung by a choir of mixed voices on the steps of the church. A parish breakfast was then served, some of the guests coming miles for the event. At eight o'clock the poetry tournament was announced, a trumpeter summoning the company. The stage curtains drawn, behold the May Queen on a scarlet throne, holding court! She, Miss Elizabeth Wright of Brookline, looking the part, attired in white, with pink roses in her lap, is attended by lovely ladies-in-waiting in salmon pink and apple green, carrying branches of forsythia. Graciously the Queen welcomes the brave matutinal gathering. Forthwith a page announces three poets in the courtyard without, desiring to pay homage. In mediæval gowns of blue and crimson they appear and are greeted, the one whose poem meets with most favor being promised a golden rose.

To assist the Queen in bestowing the award, three judges are called in consultation,—Professor Bliss Perry of Harvard, Professor Chauncey Brewster Tinker of Yale, and Miss Abbie Farwell Brown, President of the New England Poetry Club. Miss Brown, the spokesman for these, in scarlet robe and hood, sits at the Queen's right.

Now for the joust!

Judith Claire Stern of Wellesley College re-

cites a *March Song*; Rosalie D. Hickler recites a *May Song*, written while an undergraduate at the University of Michigan; and Robert Taylor of Harvard, appearing for Marshall W. Schacht of Dartmouth, reads a *Song for a May Dance*. (The three poems had previously been selected from the nineteen submitted.) The Queen impartially crowns each with a garland, turning in her perplexity to the judge for a verdict, "when all are so worthy." Meanwhile, Professor Earl Marlatt of Boston University, who last year in a similar tournament had won the golden rose, the artistic work of a French jeweler, delivers the prize with fitting words into the hands of Arthur L. Williston, presiding over the festival. Miss Brown then announces the decision of the judges. The page brings the golden rose on a cushion and amid applause Marshall W. Schacht, *in absentia*, is awarded the prize, his deputy on bended knee accepting it.

The tournament, thus successfully held, calling forth nineteen original poems from undergraduates in various colleges, introduces to America a fourteenth century French custom perpetuated in the *Jeux Floreaux* of literary France, the committee in charge feeling that a festival so blithe is worthy of a place in the calendar of Puritan New England and that the attempt to restore romance to May Day may appeal to all who, in the words of an old writer, aim "to live with joy and mirth, fleeing ennui and sadness, enemies of the Gay Science" (poetry).

A slave of routine is limited to his round of knowledge; the men who make the life of the world, are those who have the courage to believe more than they know and the conscience to test their beliefs in the spirit of truth. You will find these men in the eleventh chapter of Hebrews, you will find them in Plutarch's *Lives*, you will find them all down through the history of modern science and inventions, you will find them all about us today in the everyday walks of life.

CHANCELLOR ELMER ELLSWORTH BROWN

Nature Guiding

DEPARTMENT CONDUCTED BY WILLIAM G. VINAL

"Dog-on Right"*

The telephone rang. A friend invited me to come over to his camp and say something to his boys. As I put on my hat, Rex, by leaping upon me and by racing back and forth, made it known in his own way that he, too, wanted to join the party. When I asked him the unnecessary question as to whether he wished to go out for a walk, he responded by an affirmative bark, and by a vigorous tail-wagging.

No sooner were we out of doors than he began to nip the back of my ankles—first the one and then the other. I could feel the sharpness of his teeth, but never too hard. I kicked at him without meaning to reach him. He and I had a mutual understanding about that. This is one of our little games. We often play it when we start on a hike, but never when we are "dragging in."

In a few minutes we were at the camp. I was surprised to observe how many of the fellows knew Rex by name. I began: "Rex has certain games that he likes better than others. When I left my tent, he started to play one of his oldtime games called 'Nipping the Ankles.' His ancestors used to engage in the same sport. 'With whom? When? And why?' do you ask? You know that they played it in running down a hoofed animal. When his quarry became exhausted, the dog's great-great-grandfather (a wolf) sprang at his throat. Even today a shepherd dog follows the same method in driving cattle. Did you ever note how careful the shepherd dog is in approaching cattle when they are in standing position? He must be on his guard, for he knows that they are then in the right balance to administer a hard kick to him.

"I have just hinted that his fourteenth great-grandfather was a wolf. Your fourteenth great-grandfather lived in the woods, too. What every one of us is, is due to heredity or education. His ancestors did not bite my ankles but those of the reindeer, moose, and caribou. They did it to run

the animal down or to cut a tendon, called hamstring. I find that boys and western girls know the term. This may be due to the stories they read. Now Rex did not hamstring me. He did not intend to because we belong to the same pack. His grandsire belonged to a pack. The puppies of the same pack will bite each other, wrestle, and snarl but they will not hamstring or vitally injure one another. All fur bearing animals get their education, in part, by these lessons. I saw a mother skunk with her two skunkies the other night. The skunkies were biting, wrestling and squealing, but they did not spray each other. If I had just patted one in a friendly way he would have promptly disinfected me. Rex and I will now try a little rough house. You watch him closely and see the positions he takes. Remember all the time that his grandfather was a wolf and that we belong to the same pack.

"Just as Rex prefers certain pastimes," I continued, "so you boys have your favorite games. What are they?"

"Hunting," shouted back a little chap sitting crossed-legged in the front row. "Trailing," "Capture the Flag," "Hare and Hound," responded others.

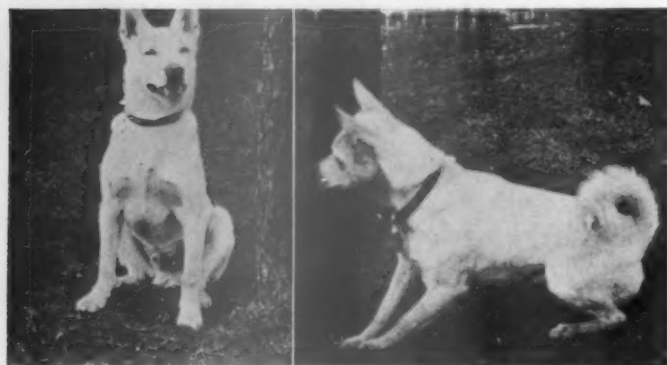
"Rex has shown certain impulses for education. These impulses are deep-rooted, and probably guide puppy education ever since a pup was destined to grow into a dog. The game of Tag was the earliest one that Rex ever played. He enjoys chasing and being chased. He inherited this educational impulse from the time when the very earliest one-celled animal started in search of its first bit of food. The dog spies a rabbit. The rabbit excites the dog's stomach—and much more; every nerve and every muscle in the dog's body. The muscles set his blood a-tingling; the respiratory organs join the party. The whole dog is after the rabbit. Such a reaction is as old as life itself. And the same system of natural growth is at work in the education of the camper, but to the *n*th power of complexity.

"The chase was the way Rex's great-great-grandsire had of getting food. Hence Rex still has the impulse to pursue anything that will run—whether it be a ball, another dog, or children. A cat in motion is the best yet. Watch him when

*Reprinted, with some additions, through the courtesy of *Camps and Camping*, 1927, of the Spalding's Athletic Library.

I try to roll this ball past him. You boys have much of the same spirit of the chase in you. This is not a new thing. The chase was the favorite sport of King Edward III, centuries ago. It will continue to thrill boys for ages to come.

"Rex enjoys equally well the game of hunt, for it is necessary to locate or search out the hiding place of the quarry before beginning the chase. Often, therefore, he will bring to me a



"WHAT DID YOU SAY?"

BRACED FOR A CHASE.

ball and press it against my knee, as though saying, 'Please hide it that I may go and hunt for it.' Plainly, it is not the ball that he wants; it is the activity of hunting for it that he enjoys. I cover his eyes with my hands and quietly toss the ball to a friend to hide. If my friend clumsily makes a noise, Rex will locate the ball by his keen sense of hearing; otherwise, you will note how he sniffs the air, thus trying to locate it by his sense of smell.

"But observe how differently Rex conducts himself when he wants to play the game of running after the ball. He then brings it and drops it at my feet. If I ignore him, he repeats the process. Now I throw it. He is after his quarry instantly. He pounces on it, grabs it up or holds it down with his paw, depending upon the nature of the make-believe animal that he imagines he has captured.

"Thus does Nature demand that he educate his eyes, his ears, his leg muscles, his lungs, his teeth, his complete self. If he is going to develop into a whole dog, he cannot omit any of these exercises. His inner nature calls for hunting, chasing, pouncing, and holding. His ancestors played in the same way. These games are traditional in the puppy school. And there is an equal demand for them at camp; for, historically, boy nature in many respects resembles dog nature. If you fellows do not play these games under proper supervision, then you begin to hide your bunk-

mate's cap, or run away with his tennis racket, jump unexpectedly on your neighbor's back, use the half-nelson on him, or start a general rough house. Some of your counsellors might say that you are merely letting off steam; but I prefer to find the explanation in the fact that you are giving evidence of the fact that you are a regular pupil in nature's school.

"Every individual is older than his years. He is governed largely by the wild 'Mother Nature' that is in him. No matter how much I might try to teach Rex, there remain certain old instincts in him that he persists in obeying. Much to Mrs. Vinal's discomfort, he insists on taking a good strong smell of every member of the party whenever company calls at our home. That is merely his ancient method of securing an introduction to his guests. And no matter how good a breakfast we may serve to him, he simply must steal a bone out of my neighbor's garbage pail. Should another dog approach, Rex crouches; the hairs on his back and shoulders bristle up. Thus he proves that he has developed a sense of property and does not welcome another dog in his yard—just as though he were guarding his ancestral den. When settling down in a comfortable parlor chair, he turns around several times as though shaping his bed of leaves. He sings when he hears the cornet, and thus may be reviving the howl of the pack. Indeed, Rex is merely a tamed wolf.

"If we could trace Rex back to the wild state we should find that he traveled in a pack. Early mankind likewise banded together for mutual protection. This is the reason why it is second nature for you fellows to band together and to form groups. However, instead of calling yourself a pack, you become a gang, or a team, or in Boy Scout language, a troop or a patrol.

"The gang spirit was useful first of all for fighting. In camping we recognize the fighting instinct in physical rivalry—in a race or in a tug-of-war. In swimming we fight the waves and the tides; on our trips the fight may consist in conquering a mountain height; in adult life, the fight may comprise the elimination of measles in your community. Rex is beginning to get civilized in this fighting game. The second a cat stops running away from him and wheels about, he admits that the game is over. He has learned, too, the folly of fighting a polecat on sight. However, if I corner him when chasing him around the davenport, he growls. If I pat another dog, he growls. You see, jealousy is closely related to the fighting instinct. And, of course, I never try to

take a bone away from him when he is eating; for that is putting too much of a strain upon his veneer civilization.

"If I crouch over and creep up or snarl at him, he snarls back. If I hold my hand like a claw and make a sudden lunge at him, he will snap back at me. At times, his teeth have actually closed in on my hand, but he has never drawn blood. But at those times, I have not been playing fair with his instincts. If his teeth touched me, he looks ashamed in an instant. His first act was prompted by inheritance; his second by education. If I pretend to chide him by saying, 'Are you not ashamed of yourself?' he drops his ears, hangs his tail and looks very dejected. But if I shout out, 'It's all right, old boy,' he leaps into my lap, kisses me, wags his tail and wiggles with delight. Both he and I possess the power of 'looking daggers' or looking friendly with our eyes, or of snarling with our lips. But I alone have the muscles that will

dainty; yes, even a fastidious, appetite. Indeed, he can become as finicky as a girl who has evaded Nature's law of physical exercise. Then his feet and muscles become soft, his nails long, his senses less acute. No matter how much I may try, I cannot interest him even in a rabbit's track—a track that throughout the ages used to mean so much to all dogs but is now limited to the hounds only. And so it is with you boys. A bear track means much to the hunter, less to the camper, and nothing at all to the city boy. Through disuse, you may kill your instincts.

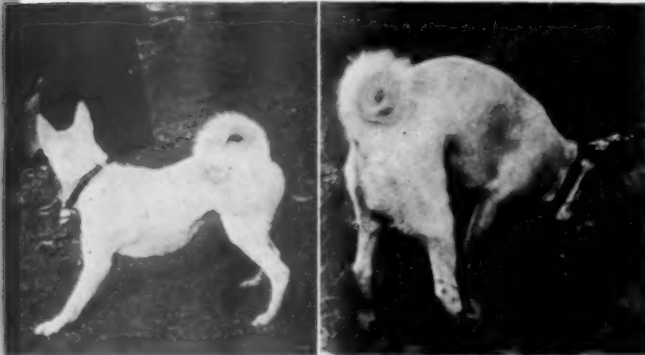
"Occasionally after Rex has fallen into a doze, he will begin to whimper without apparent cause. A dreamy alertness seems to hover over him as though he were still in fear of things that occurred centuries ago in the dim past. He growls; his hair stands up. After he is awake, he manifests this same watchful attitude whenever a stranger approaches. He turns his ears accordingly to the direction from which the sound is coming. Human beings no longer possess this power of turning the ears, although some of us still have left a remnant of these muscles so that we can wiggle our ears. But for the most part we are obliged to resort to the awkward expedient of trying to make our ears larger by cupping our hands in back of them.

"And at this point I want to call your attention to his teeth. They are perfectly white and clean, yet he never uses a toothbrush. He has not yet become civilized enough to chew his food improperly or to eat a multitude of things that cause his teeth to decay prematurely. To be sure, he is now learning to be too fond of candy, and the teeth of his great-great-great-grandchildren will pay the price of this knowledge. But, fortunately, from his puppy days up, he was not obliged to depend on milk toast, oatmeal, mashed potato and chocolate drops for his diet. Hence, his teeth received plenty of healthful exercise.

"Now, boys, you may be dismissed, for I want to say a word to your counsellors."

TO THE COUNSELLORS

"While I was speaking to the boys, it must have occurred to you counsellors that in precisely the same way that Nature has set forth a definite course of study for dog education she likewise has handed down a definite program for boy and girl education. Too many luxuries for your campers, food that is too rich, clothing that is too abundant, houses that are too warm—make us all



"ON THE MARK!"

THE GAME OF HUNTING IS
INHERITED

place a smile on my face. I can put on a false external expression of fierceness. But he is more honest. His external expressions are never false. They always reflect accurately the emotion that is stirring within his heart. I love him for his frank open-mindedness.

"But like you and me, he reveals the softening process of civilization. One price we have thus far been obliged to pay in order to purchase civilization is that of exposing ourselves to disease. Therefore, half of our puppies die of distemper. It was a year and a half before Rex buried a bone. As a result his nose bore a sore and it was several months before the natural growth of hair there was restored. Although he is a Lapland Eskimo, he shivers on a cold day and seeks the comfort of a warm stove. When someone occupies his armchair, he is unhappy mentally and physically. It is easy for him to cultivate a

soft. A camper needs simple living. The desire for a real struggle with hardship that Nature has planted in his heart is too often left ungratified. While in the city, the stone sidewalk, the paved street, the cement basement, as a playground, prevent him from carrying out Nature's intentions. If he starts to wrestle, he puts forth but half an effort, for he knows he will have to fall on a concrete floor instead of our Nature's grass. He merely pretends at playing hide-and-seek, for the city street makes it possible for him to run in only one of two directions. Accordingly, he does not develop the brisk thought and skill of the game



"ONE STEP NEARER AND I'M OFF" "CREEPING UP" IS AN INBORN IMPULSE

in the forest. Chasing a neighbor's cat under the piazza is not as exhilarating as matching wits with a snowshoe rabbit or shooting birds with a camera. At best, much of city education is merely surface education, when its motive should be stirring from the soul within. A setting-up exercise in a gymnasium is a half-hearted muscular drill, a mechanical-doll affair, when it should be a passionate pursuit of red-blooded exploits in the woods. Camping should supplement and not duplicate school training. It should offer the hardiness and the intellectualness of the training of the wild.

"There are some who think that dogs possess real intelligence. If by intelligence they mean the ability to learn new things, the evidence is all in the affirmative. Others believe that dogs can reason; but animal psychologists have not yet proved this to be so. I have several times seen evidence that lead me to believe that Rex solved his problems by means of some sort of reasoning power. For example, if I throw a stick into the lake, he will swim out after it. Then I begin running along the shore. Instantly he drops the stick and strikes out by the shortest route toward land instead of following his original impulse of swim-

ming toward we wherever I may happen to be. Again, when we let him out in the morning, he runs to the front porch for the newspaper, brings it to the back door, and stands there whining. If no one opens the door, he puts down the paper, barks, and picks it up again only when he can enter the house with it. Such a series of acts seem more complex than mere instinct or chance.

"A further comparison between dog education and human education may help us get the right perspective toward camping. Rex has been taught to sit up, to shake hands, to speak, to roll over. These tricks are about as foreign to natural dog life as is marching to scouting or camping. A drill is nothing more than a stunt with which to show off. Its only use is in a parade. A setting-up drill is about as foolish a way to exercise a camper as a dog. Just think of Rex getting his muscle training by such commands as: 'Right Face!' 'Left Face!' 'Forward, March!' 'Right Paw! Raise! One, Two! One, Two! Run by Twos! Run by Fours!' This artificiality does not begin to compare in effectiveness with Nature's method of chasing and hunting. Yet I have known some camps to resort to regular setting-up drills.

"And another factor I want to bring to your attention is the use of names. I call my dog Rex; but that is just a convenient title to use when I want to summon him to breakfast. When Rex goes out for an airing, he meets my neighbor's dog, whose name happens to be Rover. Rex does not care in the slightest what the other dog's name is, but he is much concerned about knowing whether Rover is a friend or a foe. There are innumerable things more important than names, yet many counsellors think that if they can get their girls or boys to name so many birds, or so many trees, that they are thereby winning the right to certain camp awards. Nothing could be further from the aim of such awards in nature lore. It is far more important for your camper to wear his merit badge in his heart than on his sleeve.

"I advise you to have a dog in your camp. Get him when he is a pup and let him grow up with the girls and boys as their mascot. Encourage them to draw up a list of games that he likes to play. Take him on a ramble in the woods; lead the campers to observe his habits and then start a contest among them as to which one can write the best story on his inherited instincts, or the manner in which he expresses his emotions. See what camper or counsellor can teach him the

it's Fun see Saw swing Jump ride

VACATION time just ahead. Active little bodies, active little minds asking occupation and diversion. Where will they find their fun? Will they have a playground; under direction and protection?

Now is the time to add new interest to the present playground by adding a piece or two of new equipment—or for the unfortunate community without a playground to prepare and have a playground when vacation begins; even if the start is only a single piece of equipment.

The New
**MEDART
CATALOG**



Illustrates, describes and prices all the newest Playground Equipment; shows the latest developments for more fun and assured safety. Will help you in adding new interest to your present playground or in starting a new playground. We'll be glad to send you a copy.

FRED MEDART MANUFACTURING CO.

3544 DeKalb Street
SAINT LOUIS



For 51 years
Makers of Gymnasium and Play-
ground Equipment.



Licensed under Patents
of October 23, 1923,
March 25, 1924

"Jungle Gym" Trade Mark
Registered United States
Patent Office

Skyscraper Playgrounds!

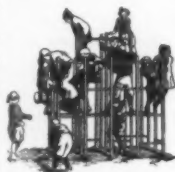
Six stories high is this No. 2 Model "Jungle Gym." Absolutely safe and yet it fully satisfies a child's deep-seated instinct to climb. A great thing to develop initiative. The delight the children get in inventing new games keeps the apparatus new to them and counteracts the listless loafing, out of which much harm develops. Hundreds of "Jungle Gyms" have been in use for several years and in every case the children are, if anything, more devoted to the apparatus now than at the beginning. A PLAY apparatus not an Amusement device.

Capacity 100 Children.....\$250

Jungle Gym Jr.

A miniature Jungle Gym made of either selected wood or galvanized steel tubing. Will allow at least 15 children to play in a ground space of 5 x 7 ft.

Steel\$125
Wood\$ 50



A. G. Spalding & Bros

Playground Department

Chicopee

Mass.

greatest number of new tricks. To avoid confusion in this contest, assign a definite week for trial to each competitor. And, further, it is great fun for the boys and girls to compete in trying to take the best photograph of the dog, or to make the best sketch of him in a characteristic pose. An excellent campfire stunt is to have certain campers tell why they think the dog is endowed with intelligence.

"A word to the wise is said to be sufficient. But some counsellors are too often like old dogs. You cannot teach them new tricks; but on the other hand both are noted for their faithfulness and devotion. The dog has had his share in developing those higher qualities of man that tie up with responsibility and sympathy. The person who can win the confidence of a dog gives the best possible testimony of his kindness. The care of a dog is a great humanizing element. If human beings follow more closely canine methods instead of saying 'another man gone wrong,' we will exclaim 'Dog-on Right!'"

SUGGESTIONS FOR LIBRARY READING

How is a dog able to track in the right direction?

What dog has webbed toes for swimming?

What is the origin of the following names: Shepherd, Bull, Turnspit, Setter, Pointer?

Why does he have tusches?

FIRESIDE STORIES

Wild Animals I Have Known, "Lobo." Ernest Thompson Seton.

Lives of the Hunted, "Tito." Ernest Thompson Seton.

Watchers of the Trail, "The Passing of Black Whelps." Roberts.

"The Coyote," Bret Harte.

Jungle Book, "The Law of the Pack." Kipling.

Wild Life on the Rockies, "Faithful Scotch." Enos Mills. Houghton, Mifflin.

Greyfriars Bobby. Eleanor Atkinson. Harper.

Stories of Brave Dogs. M. H. Carter. Century.

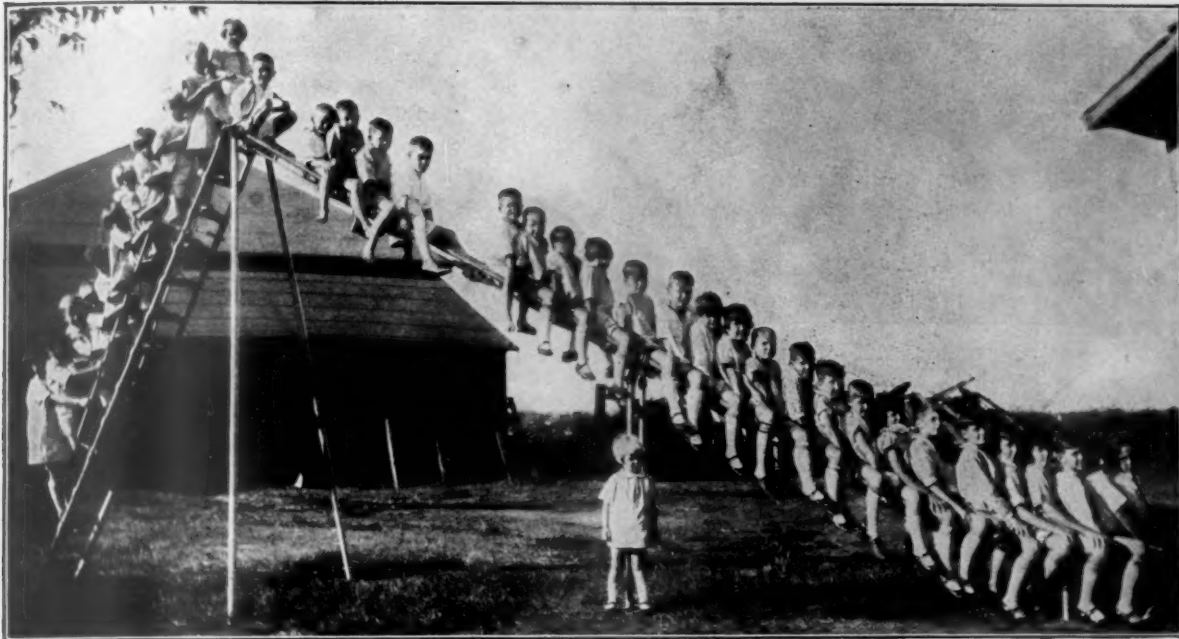
Stickeen. John Muir. Century.

Bob, Son of Battle. Alfred Olivant. Doubleday.

Beautiful Joe. Marshall Saunders. Doubleday.

Polaris. Ernest Harold Baynes.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF RECREATION WILL PLEASE STOP ——— LOOK ——— LISTEN



A REAL PLAYGROUND SLIDE—made for either portable or stationary installation. It is absolutely ALL-METAL (for playground or swimming pool); does not have a particle of wood in its construction; all castings are hot-galvanized; sliding bottom of either standard galvanized ingot iron, or of patented steel that is rustless, stainless, and unaffected by salt-air or water.

AMERICAN PLAYGROUND DEVICE CO., ANDERSON, INDIANA

The Nature Guide School

The Cleveland School of Education has launched a unique undertaking. It has a detailed plan to give back to the city child the very things that the city takes away from the child—the love of adventure in the forest and fields. This novel scheme is to be a school of the wilderness. It will train leaders and along with the adults there will be a group of children for practice work.

The Nature Guide School is to be under the leadership of Dr. William G. Vinal who is already well known to readers of *THE PLAYGROUND*. Many have played on the beach with him at Atlantic City. Or possibly they went on one of his nature trips at Memphis. The booklet announcing the school has a list of fourteen instructors. There is every indication that plans have been made in minute detail.

The school is to be located at Western Reserve Academy, Hudson, Ohio, which is about twenty-five miles from Cleveland. In the winter the

(Continued on page 56)

Recreational Games and Programs

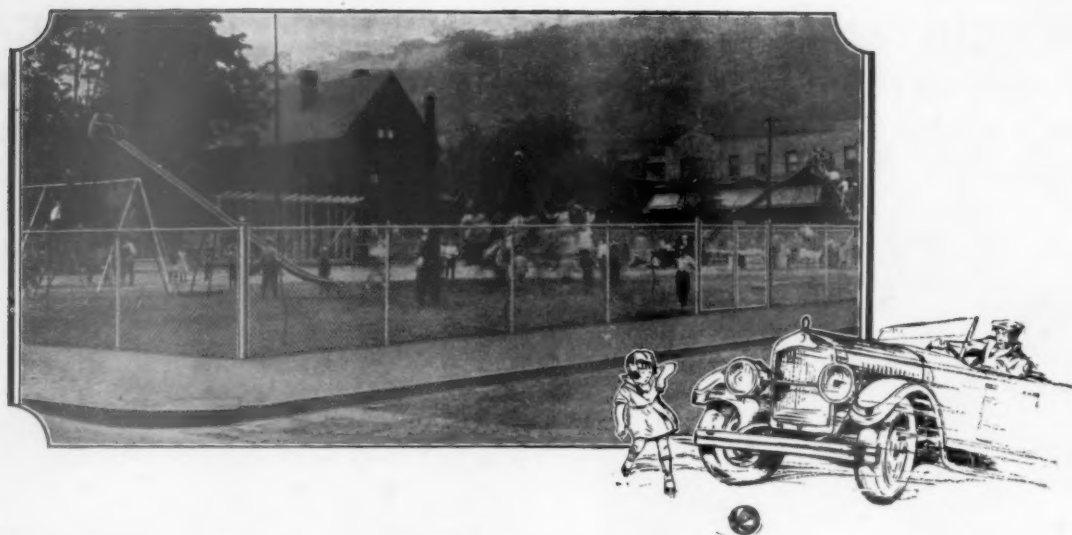
Compiled by John Martin

Many recreation workers are familiar with John Martin's *Recreational Games and Programs* which has been used for a number of years. In this new edition many additional games and activities have been incorporated, notably a section on Suggestions for a Progressive Game Party. The book now includes approximately 200 games, stunts and activities, classified under Grand March Figures, Introductions and Mixers, Active Games and Relays, Quiet Games, Stunts, Relays and Games in Which a Few Entertain the Group, Musical Games, Active Classroom Games and Suggestions for a Progressive Game Party. \$.50


**Playground and Recreation
Association of America**

315 Fourth Avenue

New York City



A fence would have prevented it!

 A CHILD darts heedlessly off the playground into the street . . . and into danger. A tragic accident occurs. Immediately, a means of preventing another such tragedy is sought. And, the answer to the need is expressed in the common thought—"A fence would have prevented it."

Enclosing the playground with a sturdy Anchor Playground Fence keeps the youngsters "within bounds"—safe from danger. It relieves play supervisors of "guard duty"—permits them to give uninterrupted attention to play instruction.

Considerable experience is necessary to select a playground fence of the right type, and to locate and erect it properly. When confronted with this problem, you are invited to use the Advisory Service of the Anchor Post Fence Company. This free service is nationwide in scope, and brings to you, without obligation, the benefit of our experience of 35 years in manufacturing and erecting fences for playgrounds and other properties. Use the coupon on the next page.

You will find the free booklet, "Playgrounds—Their Planning, Construction and Operation," helpful. Mail the coupon on the next page.

ANCHOR POST FENCE COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS AND ERECTORS OF FENCES FOR ALL PURPOSES

General Sales Office: EASTERN AVE. AND 35TH ST., BALTIMORE, MD.
District Sales Offices: New York, N. Y.—Cleveland, Ohio—San Francisco, Cal.

BRANCH SALES OFFICES

Albany, N. Y.	Boston, Mass.	Charlotte, N. C.	Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati, Ohio	Detroit, Mich.	Hartford, Conn.	Houston, Texas
Indianapolis, Ind.	Los Angeles, Cal.	Mineola, L. I., N. Y.	Newark, N. J.
Philadelphia, Pa.	St. Louis, Mo.	San Francisco, Cal.	Shreveport, La.
Pittsburgh, Pa.			

Sales Agents in All Principal Cities

Anchor Fences



A free booklet on the why and how of playgrounds

CONTAINS a wealth of information vital to everyone concerned with playgrounds.

It will help you in spreading the playground idea in your community; in organizing, planning, constructing and operating playgrounds; and it will introduce you to many other sources of information.

This booklet was written in close cooperation with The Playground and Recreation Association of America. "You are to be congratulated," writes that organization, "on the excellent appearance of the booklet, as well as the selection and arrangement of its contents, and we are glad to have been able to assist you in the preparation."

ANCHOR POST FENCE COMPANY

Eastern Avenue and 35th St.
Baltimore, Md.

Just Fill Out—Clip—and Mail

ANCHOR POST FENCE COMPANY, Eastern Ave. and 35th St., Baltimore, Md.

- ☐ Please send me copies of your free 20-page booklet, "Playgrounds—Their Planning, Construction and Operation."
- ☐ Please send me complete information regarding Anchor Playground Fences.
- ☐ I should like to take advantage of your Fencing Advisory Service. Please have your nearest representative get in touch with me.

Name

Address

Organization

Among the subjects discussed in this booklet are:

The case for playgrounds—how they reduce child delinquency; develop better minds and bodies; reduce street accidents; and pay for themselves by the increased values of surrounding property.

How to get playgrounds—forming a playground organization; promoting a campaign; organizing demonstrations; etc.

Planning, constructing and equipping playgrounds—choosing sites; laying out the grounds; selecting apparatus.

How to conduct a playground—The need for leaders; selecting leaders; care of the grounds; handling the children; program of activities, games, entertainments, etc.

Appendix—a playground bibliography; a list of helpful organizations; a list of manufacturers of playground equipment.



NATIONAL PLAYGROUND APPARATUS CORPORATION

Manufacturers of

High Grade Apparatus for Parks, School and Private Playgrounds

STEEL SWINGS
SLIDES all sizes
See-Saws
Ocean Wave
Giant Stride
Horizontal Ladder
Climbing Tree
Basketball Back Stop
Bouncing Bed
Swimming Pool and
Bathing Beach Apparatus
Steel Ladder Swing

Makers of the Silver beauty all weather slide, zinc covered slat bedway, steel steps and steel supports. Ideal for ocean beaches, will not rust or oxidize. Patent pending.

Write for
Illustrated Catalog
Prices and discounts

8-16 Berry St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAGIC CASEMENTS

How can the councillor make camp an open window on new wonders for every girl.

Here are some ways which will suggest methods, projects and programs for you. \$1.00

EXPLORERS

Services of worship, discussions, the whole framework of a camp program built around the idea of exploration. .50

THE WOMANS PRESS

600 Lexington Ave.

New York

Penn State Summer Session

July 2-August 10, 1928

A Four Summer Program

in
Physical Education
and
Athletic Coaching

Study in comfort in the Heart of
Pennsylvania's Beautiful Mountains.

Special Bulletin ready. Address

Director of the Summer Session,
The Pennsylvania State College
State College, Pa.



DO YOU NEED

Play Lists, Technical Advice, Study
Courses, Help in Play Organization
and Production

? A Drama Magazine ?

Write

DRAMA LEAGUE OF AMERICA
59 E. Van Buren Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

A Mother's Day Program

A banquet program, a fashion show contrasting modern costumes with those of the gay nineties, *What Is Home*, a comedy for girls of teen age, and lists of poems, plays and songs are to be found in this bulletin, issued by the Playground and Recreation Association of America.

Price, 25c

Finding Joy in the Open

(Continued from page 45)

in your community for you and others who love the things of the outdoors? Be sure to keep your eyes open to spy the first hepaticas, bluets, blood-roots and find the first robin's nest. No other activity more completely captures the interest of the entire family, for nature has something for every human being. There are endless discoveries to be made by the young children; father and mother can add the enthusiasm of a real hobby with the touch of science, grandmother and grandfather may add a rich background of philosophy. A real nature club in the home where its members know that "Earth's crammed with heaven and every common bush afire with God."

This will do much to help you learn the gospel of contentment, of appreciation, of heeding simple near-by things; a gospel—the burden of which still is love, but love that goes hand in hand with understanding. There is so much in nature that is lovely and lovable, and so much that gives us pause. Here it is, here we are and let us make the very most of it.

Let us climb the mountains and get their good tidings. Nature's peace will flow into us if we but let it as the sunshine flows into trees. The wind will blow its own freshness into us and the storms their energy, while cares will drop off like autumn leaves. May this be a summer full of joy in the open for you all.

Nature Guide School

(Continued from page 53)

academy is a boy's school. It has 500 acres of farm and woodland with fine old modernized colonial buildings. The region being at the northern end of the Alleghenies is rich in Indian lore.

Although the Nature Guide School is organ-



A Dustless Sanitary Playing Surface Assured by Using Solvay

Each year comes increasing demand for the use of Solvay Flake Calcium Chloride to provide a dustless, smooth, and sanitary surface for children's playgrounds. Dust is unsanitary; it carries many germs harmful to children, as well as to adults.

Solvay Calcium Chloride is a white, odorless, flaky material that absorbs moisture from the air and retains it on the playing surface, which remains very slightly damp and therefore free from dust.

SOLVAY

Flake

Calcium Chloride

lays the dust, and has a decided germicidal action which has attracted the unqualified endorsement of physicians and playground directors.

Solvay is harmless to clothing and playthings—will not track or stain and may be applied without in any way affecting the use of the playground.

You will find Solvay Flake Calcium Chloride a real economy for the proper maintenance of playgrounds and tennis courts. Anyone can apply Solvay—just open the 100-lb. bag or 375-lb. drum and spread the material evenly over the surface. 75 conveniently located shipping points assure you prompt service.

Write for booklet No. 1159

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION

*Alkalis and Chemical Products Manufactured
by The Solvay Process Company*

40 Rector Street, New York



The Place of Harmonica Music in Organized Play

The use of the easily-mastered harmonica in connection with organized playground activities throughout the country has demonstrated truly remarkable results in creating and maintaining better control, and in developing not only the important sense of rhythm, but also a real appreciation of music.

Supervisors are invited to investigate this movement, and to send for our

FREE: Brochure on "The Harmonica as an Important Factor in Musical Education"

This brochure presents harmonica accomplishments in the broad field of constructive activities, with the opinions of educational and musical leaders who have proved the value of this instrument. The brochure also embodies full instructions for forming harmonica bands such as many public, private and parochial schools have found a valuable asset.

NEW VICTOR ORTHOPHONIC RECORD (No. 20377), "How to Play the Harmonica,"

gives full instructions for learning the harmonica and secures interested attention from school groups beginning the use of this instrument. It is available at all Victor dealers.

Correspondence is invited by

M. HOHNER, Inc.

114 East 16th St., Dept. 209, New York City



ized primarily for teachers there will be many students sent by various Recreation Departments. Playground directors are recognizing nature clubs as one of the most important outdoor activities. Nature work is often a failure because of the lack of good nature guides. At the same time it is believed that the best nature leaders for any community are the young people who have grown up in that community. The best investment for a nature leader is, therefore, a young person who already shows enthusiasm as a leader-naturalist.

This brings up the question of finances. The total expenses of attending the school, which is in session from June 17 to July 27 is \$150. This includes tuition, board, room, supplies and steak for the camp fire. It is "all inclusive."

The booklet reads like a story. Write Dr. Vinal at the Cleveland School of Education for a copy.

Plays for Boys and Men

(Continued from page 43)

Three Rogues and a Rascal, by Wilna Wigginton. 1 act. 4 characters. Interior. A rascally dandy, a pompous judge, a sharp lawyer, and the town scoundrel are involved in a clever satire. French. 30c. No royalty.

Anyone desiring plays for both men and women may obtain information from Community Drama Service, The Playground and Recreation Association of America, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

* * *

MINSTRELS AND OTHER ENTERTAINMENT BOOKS

The Minstrel Encyclopedia, by Walter Hare. A complete minstrel guide book, giving full details from the organization of the company to the final curtain of the performance. \$1

The Order of the Boiled Owl, by Arthur LeRoy Kaser. A blackface travesty in three scenes. 25c

The Quintette Minstrel First Part, by Ward Morley. An act for a singing quartette and interlocutor. 25c

The Parody Warblers' Minstrel First Part, by Arthur LeRoy Kaser. A complete routine for the circle. 75c

Harmony Hummers Minstrels, by Arthur LeRoy Kaser. A five-man minstrel first part. 25c

Sunny South Minstrels, by J. C. McMullen. A minstrel show for a small cast. 35c

The foregoing minstrels are all published by Walter H. Baker Company.

Amateur Minstrel Guide and Burnt Cork Encyclopedia, by Frank Dumont. Contains important instructions for everyone taking part in a minstrel show, including jokes, stage effects, cake walk, et cetera. Witmark & Sons. \$1.50

The World's Best Book of Minstrelsy, by Herbert P. Powell. A comprehensive book on the blackface art. Penn Publishing Co. \$2

The Boy Showman and Entertainer, by A. Rose. Includes information on marionette shows, peep shows, home made magic, living pictures, ventriloquism, Punch and Judy, a drawing room circus, shadow shows, and other entertainments. Dutton. \$2

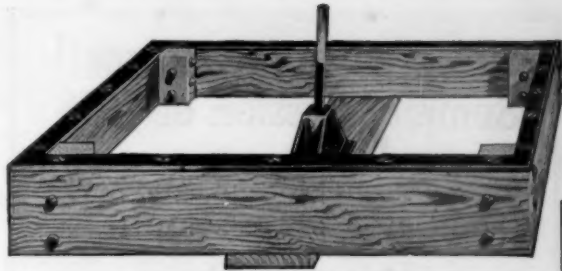
Book of Marionette Plays, by Tony Sarg. Five well-known marionette plays and directions for constructing a marionette theatre with simply worded instructions in the technique of lighting, business, costumes, properties. Greenberg. \$2

Marionettes, Masks and Shadows, by Winifred H. Mills and Louise M. Dunn. Tells how to choose your plays, how to make your stage, how to plan scenes and characters, how to make all kinds of marionettes and how to give your plays. Especially valuable because the authors and high school boys and girls have worked over all this material, have made the marionettes and presented the plays. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$3.50

Community Drama. A practical guide for directors of amateur dramatics. Technical information on stage setting, lighting, costuming. A number of holiday and special day programs are given in detail. Prepared by the Playground and Recreation Association of America. The Century Co. This book may also be obtained from the Playground and Recreation Association. \$2

Shadow Pictures, Pantomimes, Charades, Tableaux, Etc., by Sarah L. Stocking, describes a variety of entertainments which may be given with little trouble. In addition to the shadow pictures, the book contains directions for statuary and a picture gallery. Denison's. 40c

Acting Charades, by Laura E. Richards. The volume contains fifty-four different charades, with an additional list of one hundred and fifty words. Baker. 75c



INSTALL READY MADE

HORSESHOE COURTS

These courts are complete including stake and cast iron stake holder. Strongly constructed of heavy planks bolted together and faced with iron. Painted with rust and rot preventative. Very quickly and easily installed. Write for complimentary booklet giving full particulars as to how to lay out and build horseshoe courts, how to organize horseshoe clubs, model constitution and by-laws, etc.

Diamond Official Horseshoes

Drop forged from tough steel, heat treated so they will not chip or break.

Let us send you copies of the official rules, "How to Play Horseshoe," and a description of Diamond Horseshoe Pitching Supplies.

**DIAMOND CALK
HORSESHOE CO.**
4610 GRAND AVE.
Duluth, Minn.



DIAMOND STAKES AND
STAKEHOLDERS



IN the past six years 513 Cities and towns have installed Murdock Outdoor Bubble Fonts in parks, playgrounds and schoolyards.

Made especially for outdoor service.

Solid Bronze Bowl and drinking head—chromium plated.

Inner works entirely of brass and removable without digging up.

Font is self-draining, anti-freezing.

Angle stream is regular.

Cast iron pedestal.

No matter how severe the service, the Murdock Outdoor Bubble Font will answer because it is made of Bronze, Brass and Iron.

Write for complete information.

The Murdock Mfg. & Supply Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio

Since 1853

University of Cincinnati Summer Session of 1928

Two Weeks' Intersession: June 11—23
(Intensive Education Courses)

Six Weeks' Terms, June 23—July 31; July 30—
September 1
(Regular Liberal Arts and Education Courses)

Eight Weeks' Term, June 18—August 11
(Premedical Science Courses)

Courses in Physical Education

The New Physical Education	Natural Dancing
Health Education	Theory and Practice in Swimming
Theory of Physical Education and Ath- letics	History and Theory of Play

Notable unit courses, with E. L. Thorndike, W. H. Kilpatrick, M. A. May, and A. L. McGregor each instructing one or more weeks. Dormitories. Degrees B.A., B.S., M.A., Ph.D. Gymnasias and pools for men and women. National League baseball, grand opera nightly, campus adjoining mile-long park, other recreational opportunities characteristic of a great city.

For Bulletin address Dean L. A. Pechstein, Director, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio

MIDWAY BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH

1928

VACATION GUIDE

(Non-Commercial—Non-Profit-Making)

Answers the Question: Where
Shall I Spend My Vacation?

Lists 943 selected Eastern camps, farms, boarding houses, hotels and weekend places—all personally investigated. Unbiased facts about facilities, sports and amusements. Rates, railroad fares, clientele. Used for three years by business houses and social organizations.

Published Under Philanthropic Backing
"No Resort Can Pay to Be Listed"

FREE V a c a t i o n s
t h r o u g h 1 9 2 8
Vacation Service Awards

For information on how to compete for these awards request circular or send for Guide.

\$1.00 Postpaid—Also at Principal Booksellers

VACATION SERVICE
315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

ADDRESSES OF PUBLISHERS

Appleton, D., & Co., 35 West 32nd Street, New York City

Baker, Walter, & Co., 41 Winter Street, Boston, Mass.

Century Co., The, 353 Fourth Avenue, New York City

Denison, T. S., & Co., 623 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, New York

Dutton, E. P., & Co., 681 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Eldridge Entertainment House, Franklin, Ohio

French, Samuel, 25 West 45th Street, New York City

Greenberg, Publisher, Inc., 112 East 19th Street, New York City

Modern Library, Inc., 20 East 57th Street, New York City

Old Tower Press, 59 East Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

Penn Publishing Co., 925 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Playground and Recreation Association of America, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City

Remington, Norman, Co., 347 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

Small, Maynard & Co., Boston, Mass.

Swartout, Norman Lee, Summit, New Jersey

Witmark & Sons, 1650 Broadway, New York City

It is often convenient to order publications from one source. All dramatic books may be obtained from The Drama Book Shop, Inc., 29 West 47th Street, New York City.

Book Reviews

MAY DAY-CHILD HEALTH DAY, 1927. American Child Health Association, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City

The American Child Health Association has issued an attractive report of the results of the 1927 campaign for focussing attention on child health. The chairmen of the May Day Committee in each state—and many of the chairmen are associated with the state departments of public health—tell in this report just what their states did in carrying out a child health program in which May Day is the accounting day when each community takes inventory of its work. The report also tells what was done through the schools, through organizations of various kinds, through the churches, libraries, magazines and the press.

HILL-STANDARD CO.

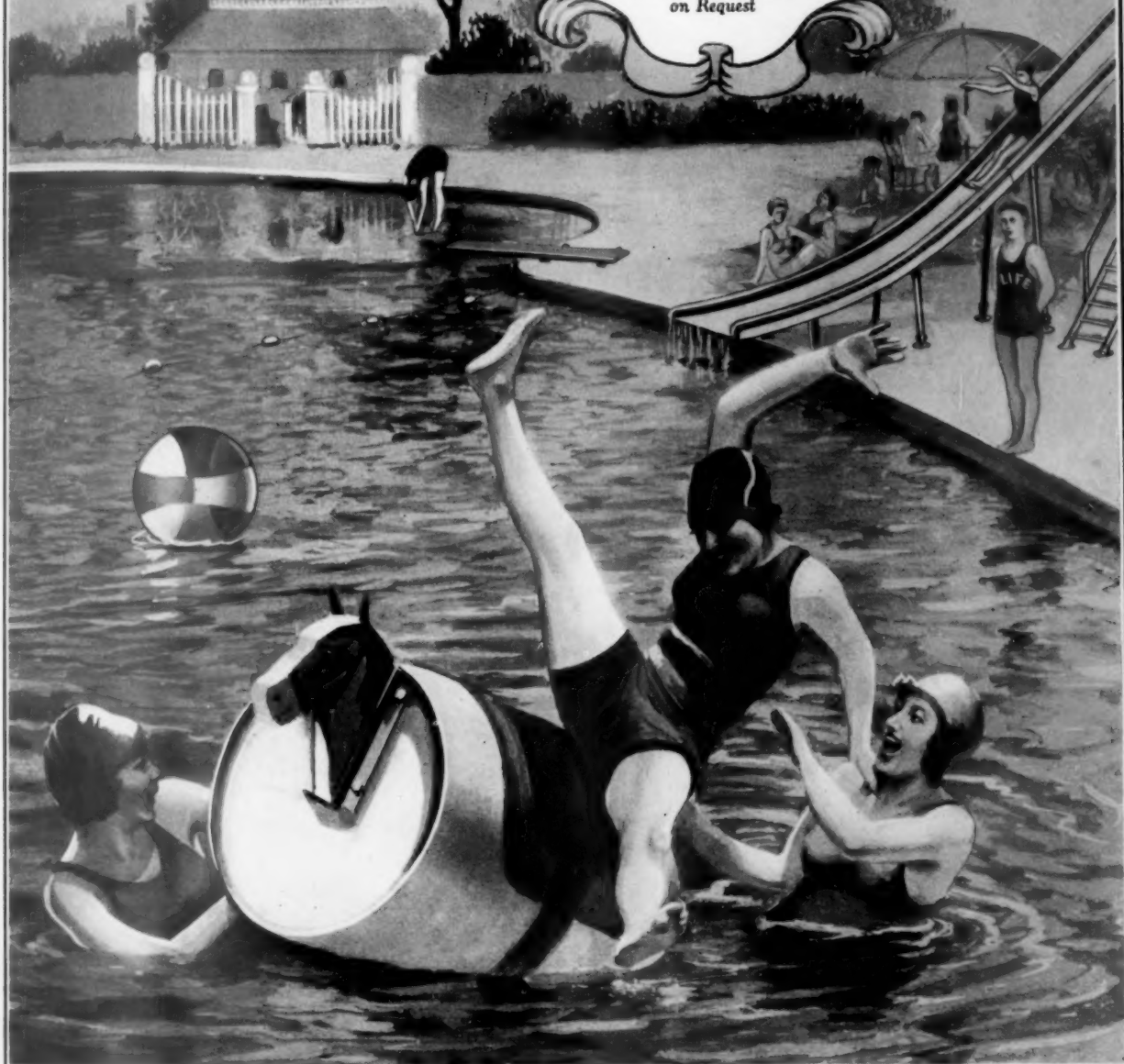
EST. 1900

ANDERSON, INDIANA, U. S. A.

Manufacturers

**Swimming Pool
and
Bathing Beach Sports
Apparatus**

Catalogue Gladly Sent
on Request



Better . . . Safer Playgrounds!



WHOLESONE fun — with variety — and with complete safety! These three essentials of playground equipment are found in EverWear Playground Apparatus.

EverWear has been the standard for 20 years; used in leading schools the country over. Sturdy and durable — making it far more economical. You select from 127 items — all of them good.

Let us help you plan your playgrounds to take care of the largest number of children. We maintain a special planning service without obligation to you. Our experience will mean the utmost of use from every item you select.

EverWearJunior

APPARATUS FOR THE HOME

Smaller sizes; lower prices; yet the same high quality. There are 27 items in this line, including swings, slides, see-saws, merry-go-rounds, ocean waves, giant strides, merry-wave-strides, combination outfits and kindergarten outfits.

Send for Catalogs:

Catalog No. 20 tells you all about the standard EverWear Playground Apparatus. Catalog No. 20-A tells of the EverWear Junior Playground Apparatus for the Home. Ask for the one you want.

THE EVERWEAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Springfield, Ohio

EverWear

PLAYGROUND APPARATUS